PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,632—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
11th Nov.	MOLDAVIA	10000	....	....
18th ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
25th ,,	EGYPT	7912	....	....
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th ,,	MOOLTAN	10000	....	....
16th ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	MARMORA	10500
23rd ,,	ARABIA	7903	....	....
30th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6582
20th ,,	PERSIA	7951	....	....
27th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	....	....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
17th ,,	CHINA	7912	....	....
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	....	....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st ,,	PERSIA	7951	....	....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912	....	....
21st ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6582
12th ,,	ARABIA	7903	....	....
19th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th Nov. ,,
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	28th Dec. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	11th Nov. 1905.
DUMBIA	5,916	Boyer	9th Dec. 1905.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 395.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
97, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date Time. Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	6 Nov. 10 a.m. P'Bunder & Cutch.
LAMA	2170	Tues.	7 Nov. 4 p.m. Kathiawar Ports
DWARKA	1700	Thur.	9 Nov. 9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	3 Nov. 8 a.m. (direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 6th Nov. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.
S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 8th Nov. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,
S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,760 tons, on or about 8th Nov

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
1st November, 1905. Agents,—Bombay.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

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Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

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CALCUTTA.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Gnezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. 1905.
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. ,,
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. ,,
*† NIPPON	L. Solich	6,316	24th Jan. 1906.

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 15.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 492. Saloon Rs. 270

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th Nov. 1905

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General.
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	2nd Nov.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	25th Nov.
SCINDIA	Shafte Abrey	5108	9th Dec.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	28th Dec.
* BRITANNIA	G. R. Garrick	3009	31st Jan. 1906.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th Feb.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over stain their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents, BOMBAY.

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... ,, 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	... ,, 1 12
Poplin Tubular Bow Ties	... ,, 1 4	Black Silk Dress Ties	... ,, 1 8
Lace Silk Scarves—Latest	... ,, 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... ,, 7 4

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GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
CREME DIVINE in Tins. It is a delicious CUSTARD ready for the Table.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. Prices reduced for the Season only from the 15th of October to 31st of December, 1905, a Box of 10lbs. MACCARONI VERMICELLI or PASTES at Rs. 2-8 and loose by the pound at 5 annas.
UNICUM (The Great stomach strengthening Agent.
ELISIR CHINA (Calisaia Liqueur) A Tonic restorative for general debility.
VERMOUTH (French and Italian). CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTE, and MARSALA (Wines). CHERRY, and B.B. BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE, LENTILLES, DRY PEAS, WHITE and RED BEANS.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 ,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FONDANTS, etc.	1 12 ,,

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

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IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive Indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

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MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ltd., are now showing an Unparalleled collection of the Choicest Designs in

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Artistic in Conception and of Unimpeachable Workmanship.

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OPALS.
PERIDOTS.
OLIVINES.
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DRESS NECKLACES.
DRESS BROOCHES.
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DRESS BRACELETS.
DRESS CHAINS.
DRESS HAIR and HEAD ORNAMENTS.
DRESS TIARAS.
DRESS EARRINGS
DRESS RINGS.
DRESS NECK GUARDS and
KNICKNACKS in a thousand Artistic forms.

NOTE.—Write specially and have your name registered with us at once for a Free Copy of our "SOUVENIR of the ROYAL VISIT to INDIA of THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES The PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES." It is a volume of nearly 200 pages and will contain a separate photograph of each member of the Royal Family, Royal Residences and other pictures of Special interest.

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THREE STAR

BRANDY.

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, **BOMBAY.**

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000 Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 1	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 9	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000,

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life,

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER 1905.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business carried on in the name of WAGHJI COREJI in PARTNERSHIP between the undersigned WAGHJI COREJI and HUJRAMALL VELLJI Nundwana and Bhawan alias BHUWANISHUNKER VELLJI NUNDAWANA and NAHALCHAND GOOMANCHAND in Woollen and Cotton piece-goods, blankets, prints &c. in two shops in Mooljee Jetha Market in Bombay one of which is in Bhujia Gully and the other in Navi Gully has been dissolved on Assoo Vud Amawas Samvat year 1961(27th October, 1905) and from that date the said Hujramall Velljee Nundwana and Bhuwan alias Bhuwanishunker Velljee Nundwana and Nahalchand Goomanchand ceased to have any share or interest in the said business carried on in the said shops. The capital and moneys required for the said business were furnished by the undersigned Waghji Coreji and the indent, Hoondies and other documents relative to the said business were always signed in the name of Waghji Coreji by Goculdas Moolji (since deceased) and after his death by Dewji Waghji, Dwarkadas Nanji and Hunsraj Waghji who were alone authorised to sign the same in the office of European and Native Merchants in Bombay with whom the said business was carried on and transacted while the said Hujramall Velji Nundwana, Bhawan alias Bhawanishunker Velji Nundwana and Mahalchand Goomanchand were not authorized to sign such documents.

All persons indebted to the said firm are hereby required to pay their debts to Wagji Coreji and they are warned against making any payment to the said Hujramall Velji Nundwana, Bhawan alias Bhawanishunker Velljee Nundwana and Nahalchand Goomanchand or any of them on account of the outstanding debts or other monies due to the late partnership or having any dealings with them in relation to the business of the late partnership which will as from Kartuck Sud 1st Samvat year 1962 (28th October 1905) be carried on by the undersigned Waghji Coreji alone and on his own account in the said shop situate in Bhajia Gully in the said Moolji Jaitha Market.

Notice is also hereby given that the undersigned has nor concern or interest whatever and has no connection with the business started on Kartak Sud 1st 1962 (28th October 1905,) in the name of Bhawanji Velljee Joshi in the said shop in Navi Gully in Moolji Jaitha Market in which the business of the late partnership was carried on till Assoo Vud Amawas Samvat year 1961 (27th October 1905)—Dated Bombay this 28th day of October, 1905.

વાઘજી કોરજી,
(i. e.) WAGHJI COREJI.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business in piece-goods carried on in the name of the undersigned DEWJI WAGHJI, in Bhuja Gully in the MOOLJI JAITHA Market, Bombay by the undersigned in PARTNERSHIP with SHA NAROTUMDAS VULLUBHJEE and SHA LUKHMIDAS GOKULDAS has been dissolved on Assoo Vud Amawas Samvat year 1961 (27th October, 1905).

Notice is also hereby given that the outstanding debts, assets and liabilities of the said partnership have been taken over by the said Sha Narotumdas Yullubhjee and Sha Lukhmidas Goculdas and all persons having any claim against the late partnership are hereby required to recover the same within one month from the said Sha Narotumdas Vullubhjee and Sha Lakhmidas Gocudas and also within the same time to communicate particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned at his place of business at Bazar Gate Street, Bombay, opposite to the Bazar Gate Street Police Station as otherwise the undersigned will not be in any way responsible for the same.

Notice is also hereby given that the undersigned Dewji Waghjee has no concern whatever or any interest in the business in piece-goods or other goods which has been carried from Kartuck Sud 1st Samvat year 1962 (28th October 1905) in the said shop in Bhujia Gully in Moolji Jaitha Market in which shop the business of the said late partnership was carried on till Assoo Vud Amawas Samvat year 1961 (27th October 1905)—Dated Bombay 28th day of October, 1905.

દેવજી વાઘજી,
ઇ. વાઘજી કોરજી,
i. e. DEWJI WAGHJI by
THE hands of WAGHJI COREJI.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MR. HENRY WENDEN, C. I. E, having RETURNED from LEAVE of absence has resumed CHARGE of the Office of Agent of the Company in India with effect from the forenoon of the 27th October, 1905.

By Order
FRANK MUIR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 27th October, 1905.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી મદ્રાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 31st ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 16th November, 1905, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz. :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1901.

2nd.—To declare a dividend.

3rd.—To confirm the appointment of the Bhughwandas Valljee as ordinary Director and to appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1905, and to fix their remuneration.

5th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31s October 1905.

N.B.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 16th November, 1905, both days inclusive.

I, MIRZA MOHAMED ABDUL HOOSEIN SHIRAZI, Agent of the Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ltd., of Bombay, hereby give NOTICE that in consequence of the PURCHASE of the S. S. "CLAN SINCLAIR," by the said Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ltd., from The Clan Line Steamers Limited, a Joint Stock Company having their Registered Office in Glasgow, I have applied to the Board of Trade under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, in respect of the said Steamship "Clan Sinclair" of Glasgow Official Number 86705, of Gross Tonnage 2461'62. Registered Tonnage 1872'78 tons, heretofore owned by the said Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ltd., for permission to change her name to "RAHMANI" and to have her Registered in the New Name at the Port of Bombay as owned by the said Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ltd.

ANY OBJECTION to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Bombay within Seven Days from the appearance of this Advertisement.—Dated at Bombay, this Twenty-sixth day of October, 1905.

MIRZA MOHAMED ABDUL HOOSEIN SHIRAZI,
Agent, Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ltd.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 803 of 1901.

VALIVAHU, widow of VALLABHDAS VISRAM .....Plaintiff.
vs.
MANEKVAHU widow heir and legal representative of NARANDAS CANJI .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1905, the following immovable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of November, 1905, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiff and defendant abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon erected, situate, lying and being in Vithalwadi Street in the lane of Vithoba's Temple, on the West side thereof without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred square yards or thereabouts, Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Survey No. 196, New Survey No. 1472, Collector's Old No. 273, Collector's New No. , and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Old No. III but now under C ward No. 1743, Street No. 2493, Vithalwadi Street, and bounded on or towards the East by the said lane of Vithoba's Temple, on or towards the West by the property of Premji Mulji and Thackar Purshotam Visram on or towards the North by the said lane and partly by the house of Kandas Narandas and on or towards the South by the house of Thackar Dama Khetsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJI and HIRALAL, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 91 Medows Street Fort, Bombay. Dated this 3rd day of October, 1905.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction at clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s.s. "WARTENFELS," Nos. 10-11 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 2nd November, 1905.

BOTHER these BOOTS, I haven't used them for a month and they are gone. Trying economy by going to the Market mistake. Try JOSEPH IVAN and Co., 13 Tamarind Lane, Bombay, the right place for footwear.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS IN TRAIN SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC are advised, that on and from MONDAY, the 6th November, 1905, the TIMINGS of the PASSENGER TRAINS on the Broad, and Metre-gauge Sections of this Company's System will be REVISED, and the following changes made, viz. :—

1. The introduction of an Express Train for 3rd class Passengers only between Bombay and Ahmedabad.
2. The stoppage of the Up and Down Mail Trains at Navsari.
3. The extension of the Tapti-Valley Railway and the Rutlam Baroda (via Anand) Trains to and from Broach.

Detailed Timings may be ascertained from Station Masters on application.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
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PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
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BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Lo.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS,	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
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KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
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ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen tins, 8. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited, M. BRESSLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA, from the Royal Academy of MUSIC, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

PETROL MOTOR CAR BRAND.—Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD., Bombay, Agents :—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., in Messrs SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE and SONS' Premises, Dalal Lane, Fort.

WANTED a MANDOLINE LADY TEACHER. Must be well experienced and an expert. Box 476N. Advt, Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, HEAD BOOK BINDER, at the Government Central Press, Bombay. Pay Rs. 65. Apply personally to SUPERINTENDENT.

WANTED EXPERIENCED NURSE, English, Scotch or Irish to take charge of little Girl aged 2 years, nine months and a Baby of six weeks old. Ayah kept. Reply stating wages required to Mrs. FERARD care of Collector, Muttra, U P.

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No, 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India, Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "OOMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL RARE BARGAINS.—Come one! Come all!! Inspect our fresh consignment consisting of all kinds of Perfumery, Oilman's Stores Teas, all kinds of Patent medicines, Eau-de-Cologne, Perfumed and medicated Soap, Jams, Jellies, etc., etc., at a moderate rate. All articles fresh and hence customers will not have a bad bargain at Manockjee Patel's, 70, Parsee Bazaar Street, Opposite Bengali's Girls' School, Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandvers, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 120° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns, Masagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Cooks and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established 1870.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Waiers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market Rs. 5-8 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

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LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904..... £ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 ..... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

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NEW POLICIES IN 1904 ISSUED FOR..... £2,433,739
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ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
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ESTABLISHED 1848.

10 YEARS RECORD.

Number of Policies issued.....Rs. 64,000
Amount of New Assurances...Rs. 35 Crores
Increase in Reserve Funds over.....Rs. 5 Crores
Reduction in Expense Ratio..... 7½ per cent.
Total Funds .....Rs. 14 Crores

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Pensions till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

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Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Litho Printing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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HIGH CLASS TAILORING

AT MODERATE PRICES.
GUARANTEED BEST MATERIAL.
NICELY MADE AND WELL FINISHED.

Washing	Suit	... from Rs.	10
Flannel	do.	... ,, ,,	18
Navy Serge	do.	... ,, ,,	25
Tweed	do.	... ,, ,,	25

Urgent orders promptly executed.
Fit guaranteed.

Gentlemen passing through Bombay can procure all they require at our Establishment.

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PLEASE REGISTER YOUR ORDERS SOON.

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGARS MERCHANTS,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

Youth & Vigour TO ALL MEN.

EVERYONE who is suffering should write for this Prescription. No matter how weak and debilitated you are, nor of how long standing your disease may be; you should seize this opportunity of being cured. It matters not how your disease has been acquired, nor how many medicines or treatments you have tried without obtaining a cure; I guarantee a restoration to Health, Strength, and Vigour by the use of my Prescription. This Prescription has obtained a world-wide fame, and has cured many thousands of sufferers from these most distressing and weakening maladies. It renews Manhood and gives Health, Strength, and Vigour to the Weak. Stops all drains and losses.● It cures Nervous Debility in every form, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Impotence, Despondency, Melancholy, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Foetid Breath, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c., &c. Write to-day, and take advantage of the cure offered to you.● It will cost you nothing, and will make your life bright and happy.● Send stamped addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph Hope, St. Cloud, Worthing, England. (Name this Paper).

Try
"Little Dinner Loaves"
made with
Brown & Polson's
raising powder
'Paisley Flour'

'Paisley Flour' is mixed dry with household flour. It is so clean, quick, and successful, that baking and pastry-making become your cook's pastime, rather than work.

These 'Little Dinner Loaves' are a dainty form of bread for all mealtimes

Recipe in every tin.

PANDIT D. GOPALACHARY'S AYURVEDIC PLAGUE REMEDIES

A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says : "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

The Dt. Forest Officer, Gordon Hadfield Esq., Ooty, says : "Out of 40 plague cases I treated, 37 got all right. These medicines were most excellent and efficacious.'

Robert Bake, Esq, Kullakamby, writes on 13-6-04 : ".....The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which is a great boon where medical aid is not procurable....."

Numerous other testimonials.

All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Catalogue of medicines post free on application.

Pandit D. Gopalacharlu, Ayurvedic Doctor and Senior Physician, S. K. P. D., Hospital; Professor, S. K. P. D., Ayurvedic College, Madras; and Examiner, Mysore Ayurveda Vidvat Examinations.

THE MADRAS.
AYURVEDIC LABORATORY,
58, Govindappa Naick Street, Madras.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Rs. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

EVERY kind and description, Neat, Stylish, Strong and Durable, CHEAP PRICES, Rs. 2 to Rs. 15 per pair. Every pair guaranteed.—J. OAKES and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TRUNKS AND BAGS,

OF every description and kind, Suit, Dress, and Shirt Cases, Harness and Saddlery, Collar Boxes, Bed-Straps, Luggage Labels, Puttee Gaiters, Dog Collars, Brush cases, Miscellaneous Leather Goods, &c., &c. Reliable articles at MODERATE PRICES.—J. OAKES and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TAXIDERMISTS BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. the GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, &c., &c. English Standard Work. MODERATE CHARGES.—J. OAKES and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE

A LARGE VACANT PIECE of valuable hilly ground at Tardeo suitable for building Chawls or Buffalo Sheds lying on the West of and close upon the Oriental Mills and bounded on the East by the property of Mr. Karrimbhoy Allibhoy. It measures 5,550 Square Yards in area and bears Collector's New Survey No. 7074. For Plans and Particular's apply to

JEHANGHIR M. BILLIMORIA, M. S, A.,
Architect, No 1 Dalal Street, Fort.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styles, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"		0
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Overheard by Skene Dhu...	0	4
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0	8
French Test-papers, by E. B. Le François ...	0	4
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	0
The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0	4
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee ...	1	0
Self-Help, by Samuel Smiles	2	0
Ancient Calendars and Constellations, Illustrated by Hon. E. Plunket	3	0
The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	2	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope ...	2	0
Edward Carpenter, by Ernest Crosby ...	0	4
Folk-Lore of the Telugus by G. R. Subramiah Pantulu	0	4
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0	4
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner ...	0	8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T...	0	8
ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.		
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty ...	0	
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu ...	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee ...	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	0
The Angel of Misfortune, by N. W. Pal ...	0	8

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

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TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

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Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 16
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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smaller type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000 but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	„	9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„	800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe.
Lyons,	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen,	Tokyo,
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo,	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	8, 00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.
GORAKHPUR
ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital.....	Rs.	3,00,000
Reserve Fund	„	90,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120, Dividend declared at Rs, 9 per cent. p. a.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.
For Rules of business, etc., apply to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thalping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WRITING PAPERS.

SPECIAL SERIES FOR INDIAN POSTAGE.
ROYAL ASIATIC NOTE.
Azure or Cream Laid.

	Rs.	a.
Notepaper—Per 5 quires (120 Sheets) ...	0	9
„ Ream (480 Sheets) ...	2	4
Envelopes—Per 100	0	10
„ 1000	6	0

Thick Quality.

Per 5 quires	0	12
„ Ream	3	0
Per 100	0	14
„ 1000	8	0

REGAL GRANITE NOTE.

Notepaper—Per 5 quires	0	10
„ Ream	2	4
Envelopes—Per 100	0	10
„ 1000	6	0

SILVER CROSS SILURIAN NOTE.
Note Size 7 by 4 1-2.

Notepaper—Per 5 quires	0	10
„ Ream	2	4
Envelopes—Per 100	0	10
„ 1000	6	0

Albert Size 5 by 3 1-8.

Per 5 quires	0	8
„ Ream	2	0
Per 100	0	8
„ 1000	5	0

CARRARA WHITE NOTE.

Notepaper—Per 5 quires	0	14
„ Ream	3	8
Envelopes—Per 100	0	14
„ 1000	8	8

COMBRIDGE'S GREY GRANITE NOTE.
Large Post 8 vo. 8 by 5.

Notepaper—Per 5 quires	0	8
„ Ream	2	0
Envelopes—Per 100	0	10
„ 1000	6	0

Note Size 7 by 4 1-2.

Per 5 quires	0	6
„ Ream	1	8
Per 100	0	8
„ 1000	5	0

Albert 6 by 3 1-2.

Per 5 quires	0	6
„ Ream	1	8
Per 100	0	8
„ 1000	5	0

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

"I have derived benefit from your ACORIDINE."
(Sd.) Mrs. B.
"My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of Your Acoridine."
(Sd.) D. D. A.

AN infallible Indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait till to-morrow; send for a bottle now
ITS effects will surprise you; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.
Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

THE NEW "REVLUC"
PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods including:—
Boots Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery,
Photographic and Optical Goods;
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc. etc.
Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address: "ANNUAIRE, LONDON."

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-3 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Oct. 31.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	83 7 8	= + 3-8
2 do. Rentes	99 3-4	= + 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1-2	= unchanged
3 1-4 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 13 16	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	23 7-8	= do
2 months hance	23 3 8	= do
Spot in New York.....	63 5-8	= do

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 15	= + 1 2
Berlin „	20 45 1-2	= unchanged
New York Demand	4 87 3-4	= — 1 8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England.....	4 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ...	4 per cent	= do
6 „ „ „ ...	3 7-8 per cent	= do
3 „ „ „ Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 per cent	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-2 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans.....	3 5-8 per cent	= do
7 day market loans.....	3 5-8 per cent	= do

RAPESEED—
Brown 33 5-8 Nov-Dec done
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 Oct-Nov sellers
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 5 16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed easier. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 5·77 plus 7. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 1-16 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 23,000. Futures closed easier.

Nov-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·64	5·69	5·73
+6	+6	+6
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May**
5·75	5·78	5·79
+7	+8	+8
May-June		**June-July**
5·80		5·81
+7		+7

Receipts at U S Ports..... 82,000
Do last year 86,000
Exports to Great Britain 9,000
Do. do Continent 22,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot.....	10·71 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec	10·17 — 7
Do. do. March.....	10·74 — 10

Advanced east owing to Southern spinners said to be bidding more freely but declined later owing to bearish influences.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 11-16 unchanged
Futures, month of Jan	10·53 — 51
Do. do. April	11·03 — 19
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 31st Oct. 1905:—

Cotton.....	4,760 bales.
Wheat	27,370 cwts.
Linseed	3,840 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard.....	472 do
Gingellyseed	3,035 do
Poppyseed	57 do
Groundnuts.....	nil
Castorseed	451 do
Rice	4,821 do
Myrabolams	1,246 do
Cottonseed	2,604 do
Mowraseed.....	2,277 do
Gram.....	2,362 do
Joowar	409 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, Nov. 1.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-16 at 1-32d.	
Bank Demand	1s 4 1-16d.	
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D/A.	1s. 4 5-16 at 9-32d.	
Do. 6 do. do. ...	1s. 4 7-16d.	
French Francs 3 do. do. ...	170 3-4	
Marcks 3 do. do. ...	139 1-4	
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ...	143 1-2	
Shanghai 30 do. ...	200	
Japan 30 do. ...	149 1-2	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98'4
1st Settlement 1st November ..	98'5

Money Market. Tone steady.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 28th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th Aug.	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 29th Sept.	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th July	4	do.

SEEDS.
LINSEED—Tone quiet.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	0	0
Forward Dec, ...	7	4	9

RAPESEED.—Tone steady to firm.

Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	6	14	0
Do Forward April-May...	6	8	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	7	5	0

POPPYSEED—Tone firm.

Ready	7	12	0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	27	8	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone firm.

Howree Khandeish	40	0	0
15 per cent Mixed	39	0	0

WHEAT—Tone firm.

White Delhi ready	4	15	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone—quiet but steady.
Estimated sales..... 10,000 bales
Imports ..... 19,000 „
Mutilated.

Cotton.—The local market remains very quiet, and we hear of little enquiry at Colaba to-day. The official quotations are as follows:

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited.

Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms) ..	... 191 1/8	... 25/8	
Bengal (M.-G.) by term	... 200	192 ...	„
Sind-Punjab (M.-G)	... 200	192 ...	„
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	... 210	... ...	„
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	... ...	201 ...	„
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)	}		
Karanja do. (M.-G)	} 211	... ...	„
Akola do. (M.-G.)			
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	... 215	... ...	„
Nagpur Hamptee (M.-G.) ...	... 218	... ...	„
Broach (M.-G.)	... 247	... 238	„

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
SIMLA, November 1.

The rainfall has been local in Burma. One station in Assam reports a light fall of rain. The chief amounts are: Toungoo four inches Moulmein one inch, Rangoon and Tezpur half an inch. Cloud has increased in Assam, but elsewhere little change has occurred. Local rain is likely in Burma and some showers in Assam.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST NOV.
SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and unimportant.
Winds are cyclonic Mormugao and Ratnagiri while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.
Temperature.—The day temperature is yet above normal, the excess ranging from 5° to 8° in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Deesa and the lowest 53° at Jubbulpore.
Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy at Karwar and Dwarka.
Rain.—Nil.
Weather continues fine generally. Moderate north-westerly winds are likely to blow on and off the West Coast.

N LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	0	1
B Mandvi, Chaukis, Oomerkhadi and Dongri.....	0	1	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	1	1	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	4
Hospitals	0	0	0
Total.....	2	2	80
Total plague deaths to date ...	304,700	226,194	
Same date last year	14	13	85

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLERIDGE—October 17, at Madanapalli, the wife of Francis Arthur Coleridge, I C S, of a son.
COOKE—October 24, at Jaipur, the wife of C A Cooke, Assistant Engineer, R M Railway, of a daughter.
GOLDEN—October 29, at Royapetta, Madras, the wife of Stanley Golden, of a daughter.
LEARGYD—October 27, at Baipur, C P, the wife of H B Learoyd, P W D, of a son.
McLEOD—October 27 at Mussoorie, the wife of Ronald M McLeod, of a son
NEDOU—October 28, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of William A Nedou, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CORBIN—NICHOLAS—October 28, at St Stephen's Church Kidderpore, by the Rev A C Dibdale Chaplain Charles Ogilvie Corbin, to Artemis youngest daughter of George Nicholas,

DEATHS.

BELL—October 26, at Connis Cliffe, Mussoorie, of pneumonia Mary Frances Bell, third daughter of the late J S Bell Judge, Small Cause Court of Bhaugalpur.
CLIFFORD—October 10, at Manipur Rowland Maxwell Clifford, 15th Bajputs, 3rd son of General B M Clifford, Sunny Hill, Shirehampton Bristol, England
HARDY—October 23, at Roorkee Station Hospital, of pneumonia, Captain Joseph E Hardy, I S M D, age 34 years and 2 months.
WORBY—October 22, at Mozaffarpore, of heart disease, Arthur, the dearly beloved and only son of Mrs Anne and late A R Worby, aged 9 years 1 month and 15 days.

STRONG TEETH

must of a necessity be sound teeth and sound teeth come of care and preservation. The strengthening of the gums is a valuable factor and the constant use of ARECA TOOTH PASTE ensures this. By so strengthening it enables the teeth to perform their allotted duty, thus bringing about perfect mastication prevents many a trifling illness, and not a few serious ones, by minimising the work of the stomach.

Price per pot, Re. 1.
Per tube, 8 annas.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE CHEMISTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets 5h. 2m. High water, 2-47m., 2-47a. Low water, 8-53m., 8-36a. Bombay Light Horse, squadron parade, Riding School, 7 a.m.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—Kassim Bhikan, a snake charmer, aged 45, while attempting to catch a snake on the Vincent road, on Sunday last, was bitten on the arm and died from the effects on Tuesday evening.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of October was 5,237, the daily average being 172. Non adultsions 1,270. Parsees 555, Hindoos 3,122. Mahomedans 1,321, and Christians 339. 46 children were vaccinated last month.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bandor String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day, during dinner hours:—

March	Under the Double Eagle	.....	F Wagner
Overture	Le Chevalier Breton	.....	A Herman
Valse	Angelo Mio	.....	D Picorini
Selection	The Belle of New York	.....	Gustave Kerker
Cake Walk ...	Mumblin's Moss	.....	T W Turlan
Serenade	La Barcuse	.....	Chas Gounod
Coon's Patrol (Characteristic Piece)	.....		A Loiter
Galop	Bonder Lustig	.....	F Eudick

BAND AT THE COOPERAGE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant and the Officers, of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Band Master, commencing at 5 45 p. m., to-day:—

March	Whistling Rufus	.....	Kerry Mills
Overture	Isabella	.....	Suppei
Selection	Faust	.....	A P Godfrey
Serenade	Sizilietta	.....	Blau
Selection	Harry Daere's Song	.....	Adlam
Valse	Passing Clouds	.....	Prout

ROWDYISM NEAR THE DOCKS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kuesondas Chabildas, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Priestley charged Ismail Babu, Shaik Mohidin, Sheik Nanna, Sulijalikhan Kalakhan, Rahimtoolakhan Ahmedkhan, and Namda khan Ibrahimbhoy, the first two Mawalis and the other Pathans with rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly. It appears that about 5-15 p. m., on Monday last, there was an altercation between some Mawalis and Pathans near the Prince's Dock and this ended in a free fight during which some of the parties were injured and the five accused were arrested. After hearing the evidence in the case, his Worship discharged the fifth accused owing to there being insufficient evidence against him, and altered the charge against the other four accused from rioting to one of disorderly behaviour on the ground that no "common object" could be shown. The accused were sentenced to undergo eight days' rigorous imprisonment each. The first accused was further ordered to furnish a security in the sum of Rs. 50 as a guarantee for his good behaviour for a period of one year. The second and the third accused were bound over for the same period in the sum of Rs. 50 each with another security for a similar amount; while the fourth accused was bound over in the sum of Rs. 75 with another security for a similar amount.

THE Belgica, the vessel in which the Duc d'Orleans made his recent exploring expedition off the coast of Greenland, has now been sold outright to him. The price paid is £5,200. Although, however, sold to the French Pretender, the vessel, as during the expedition of De Gerlache and the Duc d'Orleans, will continue to fly the Belgian flag. The Duke will make another voyage in her next Spring. The destination will again be Greenland, and M. De Gerlache will once more be in command.

THE quiet French town of Annonay had a deplorable thrill of the nerves the other night. The parish church bellringer awoke at twenty minutes past midnight, read the time for 4 a.m. by mistaking the fingers, and rushing to the church through the deserted streets, began ringing out the morning "Angelus." The church is situated pretty well in the centre of the town, and the unwonted clamour startled the entire population from their beds with apprehension of some imminent calamity. The police had to climb the belfry to put an end to the untimely performance.

DHARWAR NOTES.

OUR Dharwar Correspondent writes under date October 30th:—A few showers of rain have lately fallen, and up to date, about 8 inches have been gauged, the average fall for the year being 17 to 20 inches, so that the outlook is alarming both for man and beast, and unless a further fall occurs scarcity is imminent. Rice has gone up to 5 annas per measure, while the price for jowari cholum and cumbor, the staple-food supply of the agriculturist, have steadily advanced. That a famine is impending is beyond all reasonable doubt. The water supply scheme is maturing and will probably be floated shortly. The health of the district is normal; a few sporadic cases of plague have occurred, some of which have proved fatal. The days are sunny and warm, the thermometric readings being 85° to 90°, but the nights are delightfully cool, the humidity being about 40°, and 'going to bed" is certainly a luxury.

On dit, that Mr. Malcolm Gibb, the Collector, will shortly sever his connexion with the district, on promotion to act as Commissioner of the Central Division as the permanent incumbent is about proceeding on furlough. Mr. Varley, I.C.S, arrived here by the last Mail; it is reported that he will be appointed Assistant District Judge in order to dispose of the accumulated arrears of appeals in the District Court. This course, it appears, was adopted under similar circumstances on previous occasions so that the present appointment is nothing new under the sun, in this as well as in other districts in the Bombay Presidency when the emergency arises.

Pits are being excavated on the eastern portion of the old Fort glacis to lay the foundation, it is rumoured, of a new Veterinary Hospital, a building being now rented at Rs. 40 per mensem for the purpose. On the north-eastern side of the glacis, a large quantity of blocks of granite has been deposited and pits have been dug, for the erection of a building for the use of the Lingayet community as a Samaj or meeting house, similar to the Hall of the Mittra Samaj where Brahmins and Marathas congregate for intellectual, moral and religious advancement.

The reduction of the grant-in-aid to Missionary Educational Institutions very seriously affects the Basel Mission here, and in this connection, Rev. Ernst of that Missionary Society has left for Poona, to confer and discuss the matter with Mr. Giles, the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay. Simultaneously with this proposed reduction, the grants to the Government Educational Institutions however, the High School and the Training College, are to be substantially increased. It appears that educational establishments, conducted by their own resources, are to be discouraged to enable that belonging to Government alone, to flourish and prosper. It is to be hoped that this short-sighted policy, if it be really so and if it be steadily pursued, while it will prove disastrous to private enterprise, will eventually cause a reaction when the status ante quo will perforce have to be restored.

A musical performance was given in the Railway Institute here in which the Darwarians and Hubli-ites enjoyed rare fun and amusement with comic and sentimental songs, Cake Walk, Whistling Chorus and the Horn-Pipe Washington Post dances. The glee and merriment was well-sustained, and the entertainment was thoroughly enjoyed by the gentlemen and ladies present. Such meetings serve to "drive dull care away," and destroy the ennui which settles upon body and mind in a tropical climate, they promote good cheer and esprit de corps and set as the salad of life to make it bearable and worth living.

In the late cricket match between Dharwar vs. Satara, the former was the victors, but Mr. L. Crump, our painstaking District Judge, had a very nasty hit with a ball on his right cheek.

A pair of white gloves should be presented to the Sessions Judge, as no criminal cases were heard and determined during this month of October. Three murder cases are put down for hearing in November's Sessions. With high prices existing and scarcity looming in the distance, crime will successively increase in the country as well as in the town. Be mote it not be.

The Deepavali festival when the public offices were closed, on the 27th and 28th October, was very quietly celebrated and there was no great demonstrative evidence of its existence, by fizzing of fireworks and the ascent of fire balloons, or the dinning of the tom-tom and horn blowing.

The Swadeshi movement designed to boycott British goods is slowly feeling its way here and a quantity of locally manufactured soap, paper scissors, penknives are being exhibited, but the prices are far in advance of, and in the case of some goods, equal to those of English manufacture. Time will soon reveal the hollow pretention of this advance guard, which has visited Dharwar on an hostile errand. The great apostle of this movement Mr. Tilak of Poona, has visited us so it is reported and has preached to the educated and uneducated masses, this new doctrine of "Boycott of English goods." Another novel feature in Social Reform—an indirect outcome of the new boycott doctrine, apparently is that the lower classes, especially both in Hubli and in Dharwar, have unitedly and unanimously entered into solemn compact, to refrain from the use of intoxicating liquor—both Hindus and Mahomedans—thereby reducing to unalarming extent, the daily receipts of the venders of country liquor, which has been hitherto large by the sale of the poor man's drink—country arrack and toddy. If this movement spreads and succeeds all over India—its main object being to diminish the Abkari revenue—the Excise Commission or Committee, recently formed by the Government of India, will have easy terms, in pursuing their enquiry and investigation in their roving commission which is entrusted to them. What the outcome of this Committee's enquiry will result in, cannot now be promulgated suffice it to say that the total abstinence cause will certainly be benefited while the Abkari revenue will undoubtedly suffer but the corresponding gain will ultimately manifest itself, in the diminution of crime.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, A. D. C. COMMANDING.
Bombay, November 2 1905.

There will be a parade at the Riding School to-day Thursday the 2nd instant at 7 a.m.—Dress—Mufti.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, November 2 1905.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to Members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a m and 7 p m. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.
2 Members are requested to return their Khaki Coats to Head-Quarters as soon as possible for alteration to new pattern.
3 There will be Instruction Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. to-day, Thursday the 2nd instant.
4 There will be Drill for Recruits on Friday the 3rd instant at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m.
5 No 629 Vol E Robinson is transferred from "A" to "F" Company from this date
6 The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the date and posted to "A" Company—No 5518 Vol G E Flynn.
7 The range at Ghat Cooper will be available for Class Firing on Sunday next the 5th instant.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. BUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, November 2 1905.
DRILLS.

No 1 Coy—10" B M L Gun drill at the Town Hall compound to-day (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.
No. 2 Company—10" R M S Gun drill at Nesbit Road Head Quarters to-day (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.

DRILL—ROYAL SALUTE.

There will be a complete rehearsal of firing the Salutes for H R H The Prince of Wales, on Saturday the 4th instant at Middle Ground Fort, Parade at the B V A Club Apollo Bunder at 4 15 p m.—Dress—Khaki Putties and F S Caps order No 3 of the 1st inst re 9 pr R M L Drill at Colaba is cancelled

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. B. A.
Adjt. B. V. A

Two ladies got quarrelling about their respective ages. At last, to end the dispute, one of them said in a conciliatory tone of voice:—"Don't let us quarrel over the matter any more, dear. I, at least, have not heart to do it. I never knew who my mother was, for she deserted me when I was a baby; and who knows, but that you may have been that heartless parent?"

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a vacation sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE WILLIAM YOUNG.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE DOSSA THAKERSEY.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a rule nisi for a final discharge under section 60 of the Insolvency Act. His lordship granted the application.

RE MAHOMEDBHOY ABDUL KADAR.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Strangman, for a creditor, opposed the application, remarking it was a fraudulent insolvency; and

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DEPT., "E.,"

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DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

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NILGHIRI HILLS, SOUTH INDIA.

AFTER many changes, the above School, in the healthiest Hill Station of South India, comes entirely under Government management, and will begin work as a High Class School for Europeans only on January 1st, 1906. A trained and competent English Graduate is being specially brought out as Headmaster. Arrangements will be made for taking Boarders.

Enquiries should be addressed for the present to

INSPECTOR OF EUROPEAN SCHOOLS, MADRAS.

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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

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HEAD OFFICE :

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOV. 2, 1905.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

WE should like to believe that Russia is now to be blessed with a prolonged period of domestic peace and rest, but we are not quite sure that the sudden change in the aspect of affairs is destined to be permanent. It has been a sweeping change. Where strikers were attacking the Cossacks and the Cossacks returning a murderous fire, they are now patting the horses' necks and saying to the men : "You can go home now. You are no longer wanted. We have got our liberties." Those who were singing revolutionary songs are now chanting the National Anthem, and those who were mourning on Monday are rejoicing to-day. It is a complete transformation scene that is unrolled before us. But it must be borne in mind that the strikes had lasted a long time. Business, in an already impoverished country, had been brought to a standstill. Communications were interrupted and day after day brought fresh carnage. Prominent men were being assassinated by way of retaliation and a state of anarchy threatened, that, prolonged, would have been ruinous to the country as well as to the people whose actions were bringing it about. Government showed signs of wavering. So did the people, for the activity of the strikers began to weaken owing to the dwindling down of funds and the general conditions of scarcity had begun to affect all classes. There was little choice —either to continue to mow down the people, on whom the wealth of the country depended, or to grant them some of the privileges they demanded. Already they had been promised a form of constitutional government, but its scope was so narrow that it was condemned not only by the advanced Liberal party, but by the Zemstvos and by many of those who have little occasion to find fault with the existing form of government and the opportunities of self-aggrandisement and pecuniary profit it afforded them. When the war ended they looked for energetic and immediate efforts towards the amelioration of the condition of the Russian people. They were offered a stone instead of bread, Hence the renewal of disturbauces.

They have agitated for years. At the early part of last year the war with Japan, for a time, as was hoped, diverted the attention of the people from domestic affairs and they manifested their desire for the success of the Russian arms. But as defeat succeeded defeat, they grew restless and a campaign of assassination began which aroused the Tsar and his advisers to the necessity of conciliatory steps being taken to restore order. The congress of the Zemstvos informed the Tsar that the Government was completely out of touch with the people and their wants ; that the Government had shown too much distrust of self-government ; that the bureaucratic and centralised methods of administration had to a great extent alienated the people from the throne : that absolute freedom of conscience, religion, speech and press should be granted, with equal civil and political rights and that two legislative houses should be constituted. For the peasantry equal rights were demanded and the reorganisation of the Zemstvos, in order to make them popular bodies, with independent powers for local affairs. Whilst the Zemstvos awaited the reply, rioting broke out afresh. And when at last a reply came from the Tsar it evoked the deepest disappointment. It said "We regard as the duty of the Government, in conjunction with undeviating maintenance of the immutability of the fundamental laws of the Empire, untiring care for the needs of the country. When the need of this or that change has been shown to be mature, then we consider it necessary to meet it, even though the transformation to which this leads involves the introduction of essential innovations in legislation." It was acknowledged that the peasants were free citizens possessing full rights. The Manifesto recognised as urgent the safe-guarding of the law in its full force as the most important pillar of the throne of the autocratic Empire, that local and municipal institutions should be given as wide a scope as possible and other bodies for the management of local affairs established, the unification of judicial procedure, the introduction of state assurance of workmen, a revision of exceptional laws for suppressing crime, a revision of the laws dealing with the privileges of the unorthodox, a revision of ordinances limiting the rights of foreigners and natives in certain territories and the removal of all unnecessary restrictions on the Press.

Still nothing was done. A month later Father Gapon led his people to the Peterhof, requesting that the Tsar would hear them. The reply was fire from the Cossacks and Uhlans. The Tsar had his opportunity then, but his courage failed him at the critical moment and he caused the court to be removed to Tsarkoeselo. Father Gapon's response was to tell the people that there was no Tsar and that it was time for them to begin, without their sovereign, to carry on the struggle for national freedom. They acted up to his precepts until Russia had a more formidable enemy to deal with within its walls than the Japanese had proved, without. The Tsar has at last, evidently, been forced to the conclusion that the "need for this or that change" has been shown to be mature. He offered a Duma, a constitutional form of Government in name only, but the people refused to be satisfied. According to the telegrams of yesterday and to-day he has offered further concessions. M. Witte is to be Prime Minister with powers to coordinate and unify the branches of administration granting civil liberties to the people, extending the legislative powers of the Duma and enlarging the franchise—this, not because the Tsar thinks it the right of the people, but because the prevalent troubles have filled his heart with great sorrow and may become a menace to the integrity of the Empire. But he does not grant all the liberties the people asked. There is to be inviolability of person, that is a revision of the discretionary powers of administrative authorities in the matter of arrest and detention. There is to be freedom of speech of conscience, of union and association—not a word of religion or the freedom of the Press. The electoral franchise, originally suggested is to be enlarged and the Duma is hereafter to revise it as may be found necessary. The Duma is to have full legislative powers. The questions of judicial unification and of state insurance are also conveniently dropped. But better half a loaf than no bread, and if concessions promised in the Tsar's manifesto are all granted, and are found to be effectual in the pacification of the country, others may follow. But it will not do to withhold the smallest detail in the fulfilment of that which has now been promised, or the next state of Russia may be very much worse than the last.

LOTTERIES IN FRANCE. EVER since Mme. Hofer, the cantiniere, won the million francs in the Press lottery a brisk business has been done in France in lottery tickets. By law, lotteries are prohibited in France, but under the specious pretext of public utility, the Executive has the power to grant permissions, a power which is now largely abused. On the plea of a humanitarian object or to assist the flotation of a municipal loan, the country is flooded with sensational offers. There are lotteries to aid maternity hospitals, crippled children, aged actors, and consumptives, while almost every town in the country has lottery boards connected with its loans. A great banking establishment in Paris, the Credit Foncier, is the place where the famous "wheel of fortune" is established. Every week, almost every day, some lottery is being drawn. A large staff of employes is engaged all the year round in putting each duplicate number in a small metal case. These are counted and collected and put through or slit into the wheel, and then sealed up in the presence of officials. The wheel is vigorously spun round, and the vital moment arrives. A small boy from a municipal house inserts his bare arm in the slit and brings forth the winning number. As a rule very few people are present at the minor drawings ; only the sensational events attract a crowd. A curious incident occurred in connection with a drawing of Paris Municipal bonds quite recently. Out of 124,000 numbers, 15 had been drawn carrying prizes and some 14,000 repayable at par. Those repayable at par occasion a loss to the holders as the market value of this loan (1869) is above par. The remainder of the numbers remained in the wheel to take their further chances at future drawings But the next morning, the little boy who had drawn the lots was found in possession of two of the metal cases, which he had managed to abstract unseen. At what period of the drawing had the numbers been abstracted, it was found impossible to ascertain. Thus on one hand these two may have drawn a prize each, whereas if abstracted after the first 15, and before the end of the 14,000 repayable at par, they ought to have occasioned a loss of some £3 12s. to each owner, being the value above par, And there are 14,000 people each of whom has a right to think his particular number might have been left in the wheel. As the prizes had been paid, a new drawing would have cost the Municipality £24,000, so it was decided to rebox all the unpaid numbers, at a loss of £600. There is an earnest member of the Chamber of Deputies, who has a scheme for taking advantage of the French lottery fever. In fifty years, he declares, he would pay off the whole of the National Debt. He would convert the whole of the French "Rentes" into 2 per cent. lottery bonds repayable at a certain price above par, at which they would be issued, and with very large prizes attached at each drawing. He is of opinion that the chance of a possible early repayment above par would at once tempt buyers, particularly with the added seduction of a prize, while the saving of 1 per cent. interest, and reduced cost of management would pay all the premiums and prizes, and extinguish the Debt in fifty years. Perhaps we need not debate his figures ; they are not likely to be tested.

THE COMMERCIAL MISSION TO PERSIA. THE President of the recent Commercial Mission to Persia, Mr. A. H. Gleadowe-Newcomen, F. R. G. S., has, it is interesting to note now completed his report and placed it in the hands of the Government of India, who will publish it shortly. In view of the importance of the objects of the mission the report should prove highly interesting and should add largely to our knowledge of the commercial conditions of the whole of South Eastern Persia. Meantime Mr. Ryan, who acted as Secretary to the Mission, has written on the subject to "Men and Women of Iodia," He recounts the fact that Mr. W. H. MacLean, who had worked in Persia for many years, was deputed by the Board of Trade in 1903 to examine into and report upon the condition of British trade in Northern and Western Persia. He issued a very complete report on trade in those regions ; but this report, besides being a purely "English" production, left absolutely untouched the whole of South-Eastern Persia —that is to say, nearly the whole of the region comprised within what has been styled in consequence of Russian developments in the North, "the British sphere of influence." This mission was brought to the attention of the Government of India by the British Resident in the Persian Gulf, and by the British Consul in Kerman, a Province which, comprising, as it does, Persian Baluchistan, is one of the largest and the most easterly of the divisions of the Persian Empire. The Government of India, after an extended correspondence with the various Chambers of Commerce, decided to send a Commercial Mission to explore the neglected region, and to formulate schemes for improving trade between Persia and India. Unfortunately, however, only two of all the commercial bodies consulted—the Upper India Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Tea Association Committee—supported the Government in its efforts to carry out the scheme which was so much to the advantage of every merchant and manufacturer in India. All the other commercial bodies, consulted, declined on various grounds to have anything to do with the scheme. Some said that, so far as they were concerned, it did not matter if trade with Persia were to develop or to die. Others could not see their way to take part in the Mission unless Government paid all expenses, even, it was suggested, including the premia on new life insurance policies ; others, evidently of a nervous temperament, wanted special measures taken for their protection. The Government of India, however, took advantage of what assistance was forthcoming to mature its plans, and the mission was formed at the end of September and left Bander Abbas on the 13th October 1904, to commence its tour of nearly 2,000 miles through a practically roadless country. The Mission accomplished its purpose and the official report should let in much light, where there has hitherto been darkness.

DEMONSTRATIONS are taking place in Russia in honour of the victory of the proletariat.

A JAPANESE loan will shortly be floated in England.

THE Satara District still holds the foremost place among districts in the plague returns, its mortality for the week ending the 21st ultimo, being 607. The Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta country comes next with a total of 237.

MR. T. H. HOLLAND, F. R. S., Director-General of the Geological Survey of India, left Simla on the 31st October, for a tour in Rajputana, including a visit to Mekrana for the purpose of selecting the land to be taken up for quarrying the marble required for the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta.

MR. S. M. FRASER, C.I.E., lately officiating as Foreign Secretary, and now on special duty with the Viceroy, will take up his appointment as acting Resident in Mysore about the 21st November. Mr. A. Williams, C. S., will then probably be posted as Judicial and Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

THE Mullah has probably been raiding Bunder Gasim on the northern coast of the Italian sphere in revenge for injuries, he is supposed to have received at the hands of certain Mijertain tribes. The Italian authorities had, as we stand a few days ago, failed to satisfy his demand, and he now appears to have taken matters into his own hands.

THE Railway Board have intimated to the military authorities that the following railway administrations have agreed to allow concessions for the royal manœuvres at Rawalpindi :—The North-Western Railway, the Oudh and Rohilkand, the G. I. P. and the East Indian Railway.

WE are asked by the Executive Committee of the Kangra Valley Relief Fund to publish the following :—"It is expected that the earthquake relief-operations in the Kangra Valley will be concluded about November 15th. The relief officer in the Valley will be unable to consider applications for grants presented after that date."

THE Collector of Ootacamund is of opinion that there is little doubt that Main Bazar there is deeply infected and the official returns to the 24th are : —21st 2 attacks, 22nd 4 attacks and 1 death, 23rd 4 attacks and 3 deaths, 24th 4 attacks and 1 death. Heavy rat mortality is reported and great danger has arisen in consequence of rats being thrown into the Ootacamund Lake. It is feared that the disease will be conveyed throughout the town, for people are rapidly carrying their goods from one locality to another, and the authorities have no means of preventing this. The Collector has approached Government with a view to the appointment of a Special Medical Officer for Plague duty.

THE trade of the Port of Chittagong showed an increase of nearly 11 lakhs of rupees during the year 1904-5, which was due largely to the increased shipments of grain and Assam tea to the United Kingdom. The Jetties at the double moorings were by order of the Government of India and under a notification from the Bengal Government transferred to the Assam-Bengal Railway, who were empowered to levy jetty tolls and to exercise control over vessels making use of these jetties. The general question of improving the port by rivetting the river bank, the erection of additional jetties, and the purchase of a dredger were the subject of correspondence between the Government of Bengal, the Government of India and the Port Commissioners. Mr. Bell, the Consulting Engineer to the Port has been asked to prepare plans and specifications for a dredger considered most suitable. The Port has now an Engineer of its own, who has been employed in preparing estimates and making arrangements for the revetment work. Steps are also being taken to improve the lighting of the port and its approaches. The B. I. Company have started through-booking of jute to Calcutta, and also miscellaneous cargo, and "vice versa." A native Company has also been started to ply between Chittagong and Rangoon with the object of competing with the British India Asiatic Companies, who have had the monopoly of the passenger traffic up to the present. It is understood that the fares have been reduced by all lines, and that the natives are now being carried for eight annas per head between Chittagong and Rangoon. It is probable that under these circumstances the native Company will consider that discretion is the better part of valour, unless men with unlimited wealth are prepared to support them until the B. I. and Asiatic amalgamate with them, as was the case when the B. I. and Asiatic were at one time competing for the passenger traffic between the same places. While the struggle proceeded, many passengers were carried for next to nothing, but in the end the two powerful Companies decided that it would be best to combine interests.

SUDERMANN, like Achilles, has grown weary of sulking in his tents. He has written a new drama, which is now being played at the Lessing Theatre, Berlin. About three years ago, he became involved in a dispute with the critics, who wreaked their anger on the dramatist twelve months later on the appearance of his next play, which did not achieve success. Since then Sudermann has been almost lost to view. Now, however, he has re-emerged with a study of social problems embodied under the mysterious title, "A Stone Among Stones."

COL. SIR CHARLES HENRY LESLIE, C. B., died on Oct. 12, at the Manor House, Edginswell, near Torquay, after a short illness. Sir Charles Henry Leslie was the eldest son of Sir Norman Robert Leslie by his marriage with Jessie Elizabeth, third daughter of Major Robert Wood Smith, 6th Bengal Light Cav. Born at Banda, Bundelkhund, India, in 1848, he was educated at Grangehouse School, Edinburgh, and at the Military College, Sandhurst, and after becoming an ensign in the 103rd Foot in 1867, he was transferred later in the same year to the 107th Foot. Three years later he entered the Indian Staff Corps. Sir Charles, who succeeded his father as seventh baronet in 1857—his father was killed during the Sepoy mutiny—was for some time colonel-commandant 2nd battalion 4th Goorkhas, and served with the Chin-Lushai, Manipore, Chitral Relief, and Tirah expeditions. He married in 1879, Emma May, daughter of Mr. R. M. Edwards, Bengal Civil Service, and is succeeded by his son, Norman Roderick Alexander Davis, who was born in 1880.

THE YOUNG CHINESE EMPRESS.

THE young Empress, the first lady of the court after her Majesty the Empress Dowager, is a charming character, according to Mrs. Karl, who writes of her in the "Century." She is the daughter of the Duke Chow, general of one of the Manchu Banner Corps and a brother of the reigning Empress Dowager. She is thus a first cousin of the Emperor, and is his senior by three years. Her mother, a lady of high birth, ancient lineage, and great distinction, brought her up with much care. She also had the advantage of being a great deal at the court with her august aunt, and is highly accomplished ; according to Chinese standards. She was affianced at an early age to the Emperor, but, as the custom is, their marriage did not take place for several years later. It was celebrated with great pomp at the Winter Palace in February, 1889, the week before the young Emperor himself took in hand the reins of government, held up to that time by the Empress Dowager when he became Emperor in reality.

The young Empress has the erect carriage and light, swift walk of the Empress Dowager. She is small, not quite five feet tall, with exquisitely dainty hands and feet, of most patrician type. She has a narrow, high-bred face with a thin high nose. Her eyes are more of the Chinese type as we conceive it than either the Emperor's or the Empress Dowager's. Her chin is long and of the type generally called strong. Her mouth is large and extremely sensitive. Her eyes have so kindly a look, her face shines with so sweet an expression, criticism is disarmed, and she seems beautiful. She has a sweet dignity, charming manners, and a lovable nature ; but there is sometimes in her eyes a look of patient resignation that is almost pathetic. I should not say she possessed any great executive ability, though full of tact ; but while the Empress Dowager was in retirement and she was the first lady at court, she is said to have shown great capability in her conduct of affairs. Her dignity perfect breeding, and natural kindness of heart would insure this.

The next lady, after the young Empress, is the only secondary wife of the Emperor. She is said to have been extremely beautiful at the time she was chosen as his second wife by the Empress Dowager. She belongs to an excellent family, being the daughter of a viceroy ; but though only twenty-eight years old when I knew her, she was already very stout, and there were visible few remains of great beauty. She has very large fullorbed, brown eyes, and still has a beautifully clear completion ; but her nose is flat, her mouth large and weak ; the contour of her face is marred by layers of flesh, her forehead does not indicate much intelligence, and she has very little distinction in appearance. She seems good-natured but is neither very clever nor tactful. She is not a favorite among the ladies generally, and is not nearly so interesting in any way as the young Empress. She is, however, treated with the most kindly consideration by the young Empress and has precedence over all the other ladies, and her position at court is second only to that of the young Empress, it may be understood that the secondary wife followed immediately after her, coming before the princesses or any other of the ladies forming the court of the Empress Dowager. I have often seen reference made to the imperial harem ; there is no such thing as an imperial harem at the court of his Majesty the Emperor Kwang Hsu. He has only these two wives.

Her Majesty's ladies-in-waiting are principally princesses of the blood or the widows of imperial princes. Her first lady, Sih-Gerga (fourth princess), daughter of Prince Ching, the prime minister, is a widow of twenty-four. She married, at the age of sixteen, a son of a high Manchu official (then viceroy of Tientsin), and was left a widow a few months later. She is a beautiful young woman, with face a perfect oval, large brown eyes and a clear magnolia-leaf complexion of exquisite texture. She would be called beautiful judged by any standard. She has no children of her own but like most ladies of position who are widows or childless has an adopted son.

Adopted children in China are much closer in relationship than is a child by adoption with us. In many instances their own parents are still living, when they are adopted and even these parents speak of their child as the son of the adopted mother or parent and bow to her wishes in bringing up the child.

The next two ladies of the court are two duchesses also widows. Widows in China never remarry, or if they do they lose caste and reputation. They are not sacrificed on the funeral pyres of their departed husbands as in India ; but a voluntary suicide on the part of a widow in China is still looked upon as a noble act. A widow who remains faithful to the memory of her husband during a long life is rewarded by the greatest respect and consideration during her life and is honored after death.

If a girl prefers to remain unmarried, if a widow remains faithful to the memory of her husband, she is honored after her death with much pomp and ceremony, and great memorial arches are erected in her memory. All over China one is constantly coming upon these arches to widows and virgins. If the family is not sufficiently wealthy to raise these monuments themselves, public subscriptions are taken, all relatives contribute, and often the inhabitants of the village or the country where the heroine lived beg to be allowed to have their part in raising a monument to her memory. These arches, of stone or wood, are elaborately carved, sometimes with remarkable sculptures of fabulous animals, flowers, and thousands of birds of every kind (these latter showing the immortality the soul has acquired). Across the entablature of the arch, cut deep into the stone or wood, and gilded or painted in glowing vermilion, shines the name of the virgin or widow to whom it is erected, and on the sides of the arch is inscribed an account of her virtuous acts.

A girl is sometimes affianced at the early age of from six to eight years, and the affianced is from that time spoken of as her husband. Should he die before they marry, which is never earlier than sixteen for the bride, she is considered a widow, and must henceforth live the life of a recluse. She can never marry any one else. She may adopt a son, who will call her mother ; but she may never hope for the joys of family life of her own, without calling down upon her head the obloquy of all whose respect she desires. She wears deep mourning the first three years after his death, and then second mourning and she can never again put on the festive red joyous green, or any other colour except blue or violet—second mourning.

The northern Chinese and the Manchu ladies use a great deal of paint and powder on their faces ; but a widow can never add one artificial iota to the rose of her cheek, to the cherry of her lips, or the lily of her brow. She can never more use paint or powder. In most instances the Chinese ladies are but the prettier for this, for they have beautiful skins, and the use of powder and paint is carried to such an excess as to be quite unnatural.

There are only eight of her Majesty's ladies who live always in the palace, but this number is increased about four times on festive occasions. The Princess Imperial, the Empress Dowager's adopted daughter, is the first of the princesses at court, and, when she comes to the palace, ranks next to the Empress and secondary wife of the Emperor.

One evening at dinner in the throne-room, Sih-Gerga undertook to tell me the relationships of the different princesses to one another and to the young Empress. Incidentally, this made them related to the Emperor and the Empress Dowager, but neither of their Majesties' names was mentioned in this connection, for such would have been a great piece of presumption, amounting almost to sacrilege. They might be related, but no princess would dare mention such a thing. It would be against all the laws of chinese propriety. I found, after this explanation of Sih-Gerga's, that the ladies were all related by consanguinity or marriage to one another and to the young Empress.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

THE TSAR'S MANIFESTO.

Popular Demonstrations.

RESULTS OF RECENT FIGHTING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 31.

The jubilation caused by the first announcement that the Tsar had granted a Constitution was succeeded to-day by demonstrations in honour of the victory of the proletariat. A huge procession with red flags and singing revolutionary songs paraded Newsky Prospect. The hymn for the dead was sung at various points in memory of the victims of the 22nd January last.

The processionists halted at the University where the workers and students joined in making speeches, declaring the Tsar's Manifesto showed the powerlessness of the autocracy. The People's victory was celebrated enthusiastically in all the Provincial centres by processions and thanksgiving services.

The Governor of Odessa appeared before the crowd in front of the Palace and congratulated them on the happy day. The crowd demanded the release of political prisoners and the removal of the Cossacks. The Governor promised compliance.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The provocative tactics of the Police at Odessa, yesterday, precipitated several encounters culminating in desperate fighting in which, it is reported there were two hundred casualties.

Eight were killed and many injured in encounters between the troops and demonstrators at St. Petersburg last night.

Large numbers were killed and wounded yesterday at Lodz, Piotrokoff, Pabianice, Kazan, Kishineff, Poltava and elsewhere, the troops firing volleys on peaceable processions.

A number of mass meetings held at St. Petersburg resolved to demand a full political amnesty, the removal of troops from the streets, the formation of a Militia to maintain order and the removal of General Trepoff.

The Tsar has directed the abrogation of the dictatorship decrees in Finland summoning the Diet.

LATER.

There is a great movement in Finland firmly demanding a free Constitution.

General Trepoff has placarded St. Petersburg warning the inhabitants to maintain order and stating that disturbances will be suppressed most vigorously.

The streets are repatrolled to-day with troops.

Thirty-seven were killed and eighty-one seriously wounded, and in hospital at Odessa yesterday, and the fighting continues.

The condition of Russia at present is chaotic. The revolutionary element appears to sway events, triumphantly demanding concessions of every kind and indulging in demonstrations which provoke collisions with the troops who are bewildered and not instructed and don't know how to deal with the new order of things. Hence harmless popular rejoicings in several towns have led to embittering bloodshed.

JAPANESE IN CHINA.

Withdrawal from Pechili.

LONDON, OCT. 31

It is announced in Berlin that Japan has replied to Germany agreeing to the withdrawal of troops from Pechili except the Legation guards.

THE HOLY SYNOD.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

M. Pobiedonostzeff procurator of the Holy Synod has resigned.

JAPANESE LOAN.

The "Morning Post" says that a Japanese loan will be issued in a day or two.

THE RISING IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

4,200 Soldiers Wanted.

The Governor of German East Africa has asked for 4,200 reinforcements to suppress the rising. The majority will be raised locally.

THE NORWEGIAN CROWN.

Negotiations with Prince Charles.

The Storthing has granted the Norwegian Government authority to enter into negotiations with Prince Charles of Denmark with a view to his accepting the Crown provided the plebiscite approves of the choice, by 87 to 29 votes.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN LONDON.

A Deputation to Mr. Balfour.

Mr. Balfour will receive a deputation of the unemployed on the 6th inst.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Result of the Race.

The following is the result of the race for the Cambridgeshire :—

Velocity..... 1
Santry..... 2
Dean Swift..... 3

Eighteen horses ran. The race was won by one length three ; quarters of a length separating the second and third.

The betting at the start was 7 to 2 Velocity, 40 to 1 Santry, and 50 to 1 Dean Swift.

DOVETON COLLEGE NEW PRINCIPAL.

STUDENTS LOCK HIM OUT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

This morning the boarders of the Doveton College locked the gates and put up a board containing the words "no admittance" in chalk and would not permit the new Principal Rev. Mr. Duthie into the premises on any account. Mr. Duthie had eventually after several hours' delay to get the assistance of a strong body of police who scaled the wall and opened the door. The matter is now under inquiry.

THE CALCUTTA PRINTERS' STRIKE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

Over a hundred compositors went yesterday to the Bengal Secretariat Press to draw their wages for September, but were told the bill not yet made out. This has exasperated them more, as they suspect it an endeavour to starve them into the terms of the Superintendent.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON THE E. B. RAILWAY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

Yesterday morning the rear portion of an up-goods train of the Eastern Bengal Railway parted from engine and was shortly after run into by the following passengers train with the result that several wagons were derailed, but no one was injured. The line, however, was blocked for several hours and the Darjeeling mail arrived in Calcutta six hours late. The accident happened between Ecbimutti and Bogoola stations.

B. I. SKIPPER GARROTTED.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1,

Acts of ruffianism by Mahomedan badmashes are increasing. On the 22nd ultimo, Captain Cooper of B. I. S. N. Co., was garrotted and robbed by three men in Cathedral Road, a crowded European part of the town. This occurred at 8 p.m. It was dark, the road solitary and no police about.

OPIUM SALE AT CALCUTTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

At the Government opium sale yesterday 2,000 chests each of Bihar and Benares opium were sold at an average price of Rs. 1,393, the proceeds of the sale aggregating Rs. 56,72,100.

THE CASE AGAINST GOVINDJEE LALJEE.

CHARGE OF CHEATING FRAMED.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, Nov, 1.

On the 27th of August last, Jamnadass Kossaldass a banker lodged a complaint against Mr. Govindjee Laljee Dewjee of Bombay, well-known in racing circles as the lowner of the race horse "How's That" charging him with cheating. It was alleged that Govindjee passed a cheque on the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 1,000 and Jamnadass cashed it at a discount, but when the cheque was presented at the Bank, it was dishonored. After several postponements the case was proceeded with to-day before Major Field, Contonment Magistrate, Mr. Sonawalla, barrister, appeared for Jamnadass. The statement of the accused having been recorded the Magistrate framed a charge against him under Section 460 I. P. C. and adjourned the case till the 6th instant, to enable the accused to produce his witnesses from Bombay.

GROSS OUTRAGE BY A SENTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I write that the military authorities concerned may take notice of the outrageous conduct towards the public of the sentry on duty at the Cooperage Military Camp.

Last evening between 5 and 5-30 p.m., when I visited the Band Stand near the Cooperage my attention was directed towards the group of tents pitched and I proceeded to the edge of the Cooperage plot when all on a sudden the sentry, whom I did notice before, came thunderingly and pounced upon me like a tiger to say that I should leave the place. When I was just turning to leave, he served me with a kick from his right foot on my left side and bowled out "Jao."

I only want to ascertain whether the sentry is justified in dealing with respectable people in the manner above described and the Military authorities concerned will kindly take notice of this outrageous conduct on behalf of the sentry on duty.

If during broad light in Bombay, such atrocities are committed by these Military sepoys on respectable men their tendency to commit many more such in the Mofussil would be greater if that is not nipped in the bud.

The persons I could name who witnessed this outrage are Messrs. J. J. Kanga, Byram of Glenmore Castle, Byculla, and there were many more whose names I do not know !—Yours, &c.,

A SUFFERER.

November 1.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie Lieutenant-Commander C. M. Loche, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Aden, which port she left on the 23rd October. She brought the following details :—Master Gunner Green and wife, Mrs. Sheldoche and child, Mrs. Ashby and 2 children, Mr. A. N. Forage, Mr. R. Remedios, Mr. R. H. Sathaye, 36 troops, 30 women, and 6 children, 40 followers and 2 women.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 1.

Capt. H P W Barrow, R A M C, proceeding home, from Dagshai.
Capt. T C Maitland, Gordon Highs, proceeding home, from Peshawar.
Major F A Hoyden, W R Regt, on duty, from Chakrata.
Lieut, C F F Hodgson, S Staff Regt, on leave, from Chakrata.
Lieut. U H C Russell, C I Horse, from leave, from England.
Capt. A U Lovell, 29th Lancers, on duty, from Sirur.
Lieut, T T Oakes, The Buffs, on leave, from Poona.
Lieut-Col C F W Perle, 18th Lancers, on leave, from England.

KANDY AND ITS TEMPLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

KANDY, OCT. 30.

If Kandy had a climate that kept the thermometer fifteen or even ten degrees lower, it would leave most hill stations in India mourning for their departed glories. But the amphitheatre of beautiful hills that surrounds it, giving it a picturesque setting from every point of view, makes it a thoroughly tropical place.

The priests at the Temple that shelters Buddha's giant Tooth and has many of his bones and relics safe under pagodas richly gilt and tawdrily ornamented, boast that the holy place is the highest Buddhist Temple in the world. After grappling with that statement, its true meaning becomes clear, that it is the highest in holiness not by human feet measurement from the eternal sea-level. My Lord Buddha has shrines in more elevated spots, but none more sacred in the eyes of Ceylon Buddhists at least. Besides the sacred tooth, this world-famed Temple contains rare and valuable Sanskrit volumes of religious wisdom written with the stylus on slips of the dried leaves of the Talipot palm. These are strung together with silken cords between wrought silver, or silver-gilt plates, many curiously beautiful, that form their covers, cords wound round, the whole keeping the sacred writing safe. The Temple attendants who show visitors over the precincts keep their information in water-light compartments, each one passes the tourist on to another when the particular treasure of which he has charge has been described. None of them seem to have the slightest yearning towards Nirvana, for they are keenly alive to the merits of the rupee, and give as little value as they can for it. The further one penetrates into the Temple the less interesting does the architecture and ornamentation become. Outside and in the courtyard the stone-carving is quaint and mythological, the faces of the ascending steps are carved with care and skill. A fine half of a stone gate, brought from Anaradhapura, the ancient buried city, is a striking emblematical piece of carving, but it appears to have fallen from its high estate on the huge iron hinges of the gate-way, and now leans, cemented together, against the opposite wall, a warning to sacrilegious pious men, who remove the fallen glories of a ruined but holy city. From the amount of fragments of architectural ruins from Anaradhapura to be seen in Museums and in temples, there cannot be much still left buried in that ancient city.

It was strange in this strictly Buddhist Temple to observe that the most modern of inventions was not tabooed. The electric light shone in the lamps at the gateway, and again close outside the Holy of Holies itself it was safe in the most meretricious and bright coloured branching glass lamps, side by side with tin channels for holding common oil butties of which thousands are used on great feast-days. A large and very dirty lantern held a brass bowl in which a lighted wick was constantly consuming, in honour of the Buddha, the cocoanut oil poured in from time to time through a pipe from outside by the faithful. The wick is renewed weekly, and the flame is never allowed to die out.

In the room devoted to the Library two novices were standing and reading aloud in monotonous tones, from the sacred books, to the High Priest who was slouching, unshaven on a chair listening and occasionally interpolating a correction. One book-case was reserved for English books, but it held nothing of interest. Sporting volumes and what looked uncommonly like the dreary binding of Government Blue Books filled the shelves. A cursory glance revealed nothing either quaint or curious. In a very sacred collection in another book-case was preserved a peepul leaf, on which was written a legend, with date, over the signature of Sir Edwin Arnold. The author of the "Light of Asia" had left it on the occasion of his visit to Kandy in 1886. This was proudly pointed out to us. On leaving the Temple, a talipot slip of sacred writing was offered for sale, but a scrupulous care for the Temple library, tinged with a strong doubt as to the real antiquity and value of the leaf enabled us to virtuously decline the offer and discourage what looked very like to be simony. The sacred Tooth was of course not on view, nor will it be until some visitor worthy of the display shall come to Kandy. When it is shown the shrine is opened simultaneously by three keys, one of which is in the custody of the High Priest, one in that of the representative of the Kandyan Chiefs and the third in the keeping of the Government Agent. This speaks volumes for the proportion of confidence placed by the Temple authorities in their own co-religionists and in the integrity of the British Government.

It was interesting to hear of the expectation of a new Incarnation of Buddha due to appear in five thousand years from now. Five thousand years have already passed since he was looked for. The attendant spoke as if the remaining period meant but a few fleeting years, a mere trifle of time. Gautama Buddha will then be absorbed in perfect Nirvana and the new Buddha will reign over the hearts and destinies of the faithful in his stead.

The walls of the verandah of the outer court of the Temple had very rude frescoes representing the punishments reserved for the wicked in the life to come. The unjust tax-gatherer, the liar, the usurer, the killer of cows, the low sinner who speaks disrespectfully of the higher castes and so forth all were treated to very desperate remedies when death cast them into the other and what looked very like the nether world. The wife who dared disobey her husband was subjected to horrible tortures. A timid question as to what a husband suffered who disobeyed his wife met with the glib response "same lady," which statement, we may be pardoned for supposing, must inevitably land the speaker among the sinner who in moments of stress spoke not the truth.

A visit to an enclosure at the other side of the road, in quest of a foot-print of the Lord Buddha was not successful for after earning his bukcheesh by taking us through marshy ground round a pagoda, the attendant—he was the fourth among whom the detailing of information regarding the Temple precincts was subdivided, regretted that it was not the correct hour, that earlier, or later, or the following morning, the priest, with the key, would be at our service. Thereupon we went out into the Kandyan indifferent, but very beautiful, world, wiser, if wearied, beings.

In 1899, some Burman Buddhists who had been informed that their Ceylon brethren were beginning to mingle Hindu superstitions and attentions to Hindu minor and major deities with the pure Buddhist worship or abstract contemplation of wisdom, came over to Kandy, recapitulated the teaching of their faith and sought to renew the fervour of the monks and priests. The missionaries very wisely erected a marble slab with an inscription in the vernaculars describing what they had done. That now stands in the Temple precincts as a testimony to their fervant reforming efforts. They at the same time left handsome and valuable pious offerings which are locked up in the great treasure chest.

The number of priests, monks and novices walking about Kandy is considerable. They are wrapped round in the orange or yellow or terra-cotta cloak or sheet the exact meaning of the variety in colour of which we failed to elicit from the Temple attendants.

The right shoulder is bare, the begging-bowl is not always present, the head is uncovered and shaven close. They are much the same type as many of their confreres who occasionally visit Bombay, but here on their native heath, they have a more degage and proprietary air.

THE Madras Government have directed the Executive Engineers to scrutinise and countersign estimates for works of a sanitary nature, including those for hospital buildings, costing Rs. 5,000 and less, when they are submitted by Municipal Councils, which have no Engineering Officers of their own

M. SAINT-SAENS has just celebrated his 70th birthday. In some respects the celebration may be said to have been world-wide. During the whole of the day telegrams poured in upon the composer from every city in the continents of Europe, Australia, and America, and from many of those in Asia and Africa. The musical academies of Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Stockholm—and, indeed, of every continental capital, paid its tribute of homage to the composer.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

THE ROYAL TRAIN.

A trial trip of the special train for the Prince of Wales will be run on November 7th, leaving Bombay at about 13 35 Standard Time, and arriving at Palghar at about 15-31 Standard Time. The return train will leave Palghar at about 15-40 Standard Time, and arrive Bombay at 17-25 Standard Time the same day.

ARRIVAL BY SEA.

Nawab Sir Sidi Ahmed Khan, K.C.I.E., Nawab of Janjira, arrived at Carnac Bunder at 1 p.m., yesterday, from Janjira by the specially chartered steamer Rukhmavati, accompanied by his wife, the Begum, staff and about 75 followers. A fair number of people, most of whom were Bunnias had assembled at the Bunder to welcome the Nawab. On landing the Nawab Saheb was garlanded, and presented with bouquets. Two carriages and pair—which by special permit were allowed to pass the Carnac Bunder gates—were in readiness, in which the Nawab his staff and ladies drove to Mount Sowers, Mount Road, where he will stay during the Royal Visit. This arrival was private. In accordance with the orders issued by Government a picket of six men of the 113th Infantry under the Command of a Native Officer will mount guard over the Nawab's residence during his stay in Bombay. Janjira is a Native State outlying Bombay Harbour. It has a population of about 90,000 souls and yields a revenue of five lakhs of Rupees per annum. The Nawab of Janjira would be entitled to a salute of 9 guns, if his arrival was not a private one.

THE MAHARAJA OF IDAR.

His Highness the Maharaja of Idar will arrive at the Grant Road Station at 7-15 a.m. (Standard time) on Saturday, the 4th November. The 104th Rifles will furnish a Guard of Honour, strength 60 rank and file, under a Native Officer to be at the station at 6-30 a.m. (local time). The Commanding Royal Garrison Artillery will arrange for a salute of 15 guns to be fired from Colaba North Battery at 6-30 a.m. (local time). The Officer Commanding 33rd Light Cavalry will detail an escort of 1 N. C. O. and 8 Sowars to be at station to escort His Highness from there to Government House, Malabar Point.

REHEARSALS.

It is notified for information that the ceremonial of the 9th November will be rehearsed next week as follows :—Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, (a) Monday, 6th November (afternoon).—The arrival of H. E. the Viceroy's procession at the Apollo Bunder and the departure thence of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' procession. Mounted Troops only. H. E. the Viceroy' procession will be formed up in column of route on Queen's Road, facing North (towards Chaupatti) with its head opposite the 113th Infantry Hospital, at 2-45 p. m. and will move off at 3 p. m. (b) Tuesday, 7th November (morning).—The arrival of H. E. the Viceroy's procession at the Apollo Bunder ; the reception of H. R. H. the Princes of Wales on landing there ; H. R H's procession from the Apollo Bunder along the whole processional route and his arrival at Government House, Malabar Hill. Guards of Honour will be mounted—one on the Bunder at 7 a. m., one at Government House at 8 a. m. The streets will be lined by 6-45 a. m. H. E. the Viceroy's procession will be formed up as in (a) at 6-45 a. m and will move off at 7 a. m. Afternoon.—A repetition of the morning's rehearsal, if necessary commencing at 3 p. m. Detailed instructions for these rehearsals will be issued later to all concerned.

INDIAN LADIES' RECEPTION FUND.

THE following is a list of the subscribers to the Reception Fund of Indian Ladies subscribed through Lady Harkisondas. The amount set opposite to the names of the subscribers has been sent to the General Committee of that fund by Lady Harkisondas :—

Mrs. Unpurnabai Raoji Shankershet Rs. 25, Mrs. Nagindas Dvolabhdas Rs. 15, Mrs. Tulsidas Lullobhai Mody Rs. 25, Mrs. Navalbai Runchordas Rs. 15, Lady Harkisondas Nurotumdas Rs. 100, Mrs. Nagindas P. Mehta Rs. 15, Mrs. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Rs. 20, Mrs. Bhimrao Atmaram Rs. 15, Mrs. Keshavdas Gokuldas Rs. 15, Mrs. Navalchand Hirachand Rs 25, Mrs K Premchand Roychand Rs. 50, Mrs Vithaldas Bhavanidas Rs. 15, Mrs Gordhandas Moorarji Rs. 15, Miss Veerchand Dispchand Rs. 25, Mrs Ishverdas Luximdas Rs. 25, Mrs Bhagwandas Nurotumdas Rs. 50, Mrs Gulabchand M Damania Rs. 15 Mrs Dharamsi Naranji Rs. 15, Mrs Kalliandas Keshavdas Rs. 20, Mrs Venayekro B Shamset Rs. 15, Mrs Vithaldas Gopaldas Rs. 15, Mrs Govardhandas Runchordas Rs. 15, Mrs Dwarkadas Mcajee Rs 15, Mrs Narayen Trimbak Vaidya Rs. 15, Lady Bhalchandra Krishna Rs. 100, Mrs Tulsidas Keshavdas Rs. 25, Mrs Dharamdas Bhagwandas Rs. 15, Mrs N V Mandlik Rs. 20, Mrs Tokersey Shamji Rs. 25, Mrs Jugmohandas Vurjiwandas Rs. 51, Mrs Manekchand Hirachand Rs. 25, Mrs Davdat Rs. 15, Mrs Ruconsey Liladher Rs. 15, Mrs C H Setalwad Rs. 15, Mrs Shamrao N Laud Rs. 15, Mrs Kilachand Devchand Rs. 20, Mrs Premanandas Chagrabhuj Khimji Rs. 15 Mrs Cursondas Gordhandas Rs. 15 Mrs Dayaram Hurjiwan Rs. 25, Mrs Huridas Walji Rs. 25, Mrs Lukmidas Moraji Rs. 51, Mrs Hurkissondas Ramji Rs. 15, Mrs Hirachand Krishna Joshi Rs. 15, Mrs Purshotum Visram Mavji Rs. 15, Mrs Bhagwandas Lakhmidas Rs 15, Mrs Chandulal V Diwan Rs.25, MrsGokulbhai Moolchand Rs. 20. Mrs Nagurdas Narotumdas Nanavatti Rs. 15, Mrs Choonilal H Setalwad Rs. 15, Mrs Curson las Chabildas Rs. 15, Mrs Jamnadas BNarandas Motiwalla Rs. 15, Mrs Runchhodas P Vorah Rs. 15 Mrs C B Mehta Rs. 15,2Mrs Dwarkadas Gordhandas Rs. 25 Mrs Daji Abaji Khare Rs. 25 Mrs Currumsey Damji Rs. 25, Mrs Shivlal Motilal Rs. 40, Mrs Lakhamsey Napoo Rs. 15 Mrs Cursondas Vussonji Rs. 15, Mrs Purshotumdas Thakurdas and Mrs Chunilal Vizbhukandas Rs. 15 Mrs Vanmalidas Hurgovindas Rs. 61, Mrs Dwarkadas Dharamsi Rs. 30, A Lady Sympathiser (Mrs N Morarji) Rs. 25 Mrs Laxmidas Bhimji and Mrs Lalji Bhimji Rs. 15, Mrs Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh Rs. 20, Mrs Narondas Purshotumdas Rs. 20, Mrs Tribhowandas N Malvi Rs. 15, Mrs Vithaldas and Mrs Madkavji Damoder Rs. 20 Mrs Shamaldas Parbhudas Rs. 15 Mrs Popat Prabhuram Vaidya Rs. 15, Mrs Dwarkadas Nanji Rs. 15, Mrs Madhuradas Vussonji Khimji Rs. 15, Mrs Motilal Dayabhai Rs 15 Mrs Roognath Lalji Rs. 15, Mrs Keshavji Nathoo Sailor Rs. 15, Mrs Puranmal Gulji Shinghant Rs. 15, Mrs Choonilal Nagindas Shroff Rs. 15, Mrs Devidas Hurivallabhdas Rs. 15. Mrs Harischandra Pandoorang Raghoobas Rs. 15, Mrs Callidas Moolchand Rs. 15, Mrs Bechardas Bhabhai Rs. 20 Mrs Vithaldas Nurotumdas Bapoonana Rs. 25, Mrs Choonilal Sakulchand Rs. 15, Mrs Sanyavadi L Mehta Rs. 15 Mrs Gordhandas Khatau and Mrs Mooljaj Khatau Rs. 25, Mrs Mangaldas Nagindas Motiwalla Rs. 25, Mrs Jivanlal Panalal Rs. 15, Mrs Matoobhai Kassonbhai Rs. 15, Mrs Hurgowandas Nagindas Soonawala Rs. 25 Lady Umabaisaheb Bivalker, 1st Class Sirdar Rs. 50, Mrs Balasaheb Bivalker Rs. 25, Mrs Meghji Khetsey Rs. 25, Mrs Ratansi Mooljі Rs. 15 Mrs Dhondubu Hanmatraw Bardey Rs. 15, and Mrs Chotalal Cursondas Mooljі Rs. 15.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. AUSTRALIEN.

The following passengers will proceed to-day per Messagenis Maritimes Co's steamer Austialien from V. Dock shed No. 10 for Marseilles. There will be the usual medical inspection at the dock at 12 noon. Native servants and ayahs and deck passengers must be at the Princes Dock disinfecting shed, at 10 30 a.m. sharp with all their baggage.

Marseilles—Mr Abdur Rehman, Mr Ahmed b n Tahan, Mr Aahmed ben Mahomed, Mr Abdallah ben Adda, Mr C Bant, Mrs Coroan Barsunet and 2 children, Mrs G Campailler and 2 children, Mr Cantri, Mr. E Couch, Mr and Mrs Craffee and 4 children, Mr H S Drayton Mr and Mrs Ogle Glanville and 3 children and baby, Mr Devouzier Miss Faw et, Mr Gibson A J, Mr and Mrs Gantheir and 3 children, Mr, Hale, Mr Harkat Ahmed, Mr Jeaune, Mr and Mrs Kara, Mr Kreschmann, Mr and Mrs Mestrel, Mr Martel, Mr and Mrs Mille, Mr Mantez L Mr and Mrs Morizon and 3 children, Mr Ohnis, Mr Pini Almeida, Lt-Col Pirie C F W Mrs Miss and child, Mr Peychand A M, Mr Powell K Ffolliott, Mr Reynolds C R, Mr Rolland M Mrs Santalini; Lt-Col Whitwell R R, Mr Webber W T

A DARING exploit in robbery from the person has just been performed by broad daylight, in the heart of Paris, and in the midst of one of its most fashionable assemblies. Prince George Makaeff, accompanied by his wife, was walking through the great furnishing exhibition at the Grand Palais, when somebody jostled against the Princess in the crowd, and she presently became aware that a pair of earrings, worth £120 had been taken from her ears without her perceiving it at the moment. The thief escaped. For light-fingered work, this surely almost approaches a record.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A weekly meeting of the members of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding, when there were present Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr James Macdonald, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. J. Baptista, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, Mr. Fazal Karimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner and Mr. R. P. Masani, acting Municipal Secretary.

AGREEMENT RENEWED WITH THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner with reference to a Standing Committee resolution asking for sanction for a renewal of the agreement up to 31st March 1906 with the Bombay Telephone Company Limited, for establishing and maintaining telephone communications with the Municipal Telephone Stations.

It was resolved to accord sanction to the request of the Commissioner.

LEASING A CHAWL FOR THE BIGGARIES.

The Commissioner in a letter to the Board wrote :—"I have the honour to state that in order to reduce overcrowding in the Paltan Road Chawls some of the biggaries had been accommodated in a chawl at Cochin Street belonging to Mr. Hormusji Maneckji Padshaw which was hired on a monthly tenancy from March last at a rental of Rs. 300. The ground on which the chawl stands belongs to the Port Trust and Mr. Padshaw is the lessee. The Port Trustees having recently called upon Mr. Padshaw to carry out certain repairs to the building, it has been vacated from the 1st instant and the biggaries have been temporarily accommodated in the Gokuldas and Colaba Health Camps as it has been found impossible to secure other quarters for the men. Mr. Padshaw has however agreed to let the chawl to the Municipality after completing the repairs at a monthly rental of Rs. 330, provided the Municipality take it for three years. As accommodation for the men is urgently necessary I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the chawl in question being leased for a period 3 years at a monthly rental of Rs 330, minor repairs such as white washing etc. being carried out by the Municipality."

The necessary sanction was accorded.

TENDER FOR MANHOLE FRAMES AND COVERS.

"I have the honour to state that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of C. I. manhole frames and covers," wrote the Commissioner to the Board, "gratings for water entrances etc., required for the Ordinary and Special Drainage Departments during the current year. Only one tender has been received which is from Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji and Co. which I forward herewith. The rates quoted by Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji and Co., are very fair and I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the acceptance of the tender. The total cost of the supply will be about about Rs, 9,937which will in the first instance be met from the sanctioned advance for stores and subsequently adjusted against the grants for the works for which they will be issued."

It was resolved to accept the tender of Messrs Sorabji Shapurji and Co.

TENDERS FOR STORM WATER DRAIN WORKS.

In response to the invitation of tenders for the work of storm water drains in Marine Lines and Church Gate Street, the Commissioner submitted the following names of the firms that sent in tenders :—

Messrs. Alli Mahomed Kassam and Company...Rs. 15,384'776
" Teju Kaya & Company ... ... " 16,883'570
" Khimji Kheraj & Company... ... " 19,472'933
" M. Houshan & Company ... ... " 18,303'913

"I forward herewith a tabulated statement showing the rates of each of the tenders and the Office Estimate and have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the acceptance of the tender of Messrs, Alli Mahomed Kassam & Company, which is the lowest of the four received at rates at which the total cost will aggregate, Rs. 13,634'773 plus Rs. 2,121-, for establishment and contingencies and Rs 2,440-500 for Road Repairs. The cost can be met from the provision of Rs 23,288 made in the Loan Works Budget for 1905-1903."

It was resolved that the lowest tender be accepted.

NECESSITY OF KEEPING SHELVES AND CUP-BOARDS CLEAN.

The following letter from the Commissioner was placed before the Board for its consideration, when it was resolved to accord the necessary sanction :—

"I have the honour to state that a portion of the records of the Chief Accountant's Department kept in the Tower of the Municipal Office Building has been destroyed by white ants and to save them from further destruction it is necessary to employ a man to attend to them daily. The Chief Accountant has therefore applied to me for sanction to employ a peon on Rs. 8 per month for the work of looking after the records. The Executive Engineer is also of the opinion that the only way of preserving the records is by keeping the shelves and cupboards clean and free from dust. I have the honour, therefore to request the sanction of the Standing Committee to a peon on Rs. 8 per month being employed from the 1st November next and to the cost up to the end of the current year being met from savings in the establishments grant of the Chief Accountant's Department. Provision for the peon will be made in the future budgets."

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Ashfield Lt and Mrs P
Begg Mr S
Bodelly Mr Justice and Mrs
Cook and Mrs
Crawford 2 Misses
Daniel Mrs W L
Dickinson Capt and Mrs
Eamer Miss
Edgley Miss
Farrington Mr and Mrs S K and child
Fitzgerald Miss B
Hamilton Lt Col
Hardman Miss M
Hood Mr J
Holliday Mr J C H
Hylop Miss
Jensen Mrs
Johnston Mrs H S
King Mr H L
Lyon Mr D
Marriott Lt J H G
Macrae Mr W
Mathew Mrs
Mellis Mrs C G
Mitchell Mrs G W and 2 children
Molesworth Lt and Mrs E K
Morgan Mrs C H and infant
Morrison Mr and Mrs E J
Muir Mr W
Murdock Mr H J
Newell Lt-Col W L
Picton Warlew Miss E
Prince Mrs W J
Rendell Miss
Sheatfield Miss
Slater Mrs and infant
Scott Mr and Mrs P and 2 infants
Sinclair Mr and Mrs C H
Smith Miss F G
Southgak Mrs
Watkins Miss M
Weir Mr and Mrs B
Watson Lt W
Young Mr J D and 2 Misses

FROM MARSEILLES.

Allen Mr and Mrs C E
Aloes Capt and Mrs
Arishon Mr
Barrow Mr and Mrs O T
Batton Mr J R
Batt raby Mr H F P
Beatty Mr and Mrs C R
Bell-Irving Mr and Mrs
Booker Mr A A
Boyd Rev B
Brown Capt and Mrs J M
Burt Mr H P
Burt Mrs and Miss
Crawford Mr M M
Campbell Mr J G
Child Mr O
Chatterjee Mr
Chanduri Mr A M
Clarke Mr and Mrs L O
Clarke Mr E
Crowley Mr J D
Craigie Mr A
Cresweli Mr W
Dallaporta Mr
De Hoxar Mr A R
Doveton Capt J H
Doran Mrs E A
Fox Strangways Mrs
Geldart Mr H M
Giles Mr R S
Grant Mr J A
Gunlette Col G H D
Hayward Mrs
Hedley Miss L
Hill Mr J B
Hotsun Mr
Joynes Mr R B
Kapurthala Maharajah and Rani Saheb
Lawrence Mr and Mrs A
Lawes Mr W H B
Loch Miss
Martin Rev H
Mallhoi Miss
Marker Major
Maxwell Mr and Mrs W
Michie Mr G C
Morrison Mr and Mrs E J
Mudge Mr and Mrs W L
Murray Mr C R
Narain Mr S
Nelson Mr and Mrs M and child
Pallant Mr H E
Park Col and Mrs C W and Miss
Patten Mr and Mrs
Peirce Mr J
Picton Warlow Miss
Peebles Mrs and Miss
Pugh Mr L P
Ramsden Mr W
Robinson Mr J H
Rutherford Mr J E
Rylands Mr H R
Ruggeberg Mr H
Shaw Mr C W
Smith, Mr and Mrs G S
Still Mr A W
Storey Mr C
Turner Mrs and Miss G A
Verriere Mr and Mrs A C
Waddington Mrs E
Wapshare Col and Mrs R
Warrall Mr J R S
Watson Mr J C
Wallace Miss S E
West Mr and Mrs E A
Weldon Mr W L
Webb Mr A C
Wilson Lt T A
Willcocks Mr W T
Williams Mr R C B
Wilson Mr R A

FROM BRINDISI.

Rodwell Mr E H

FOR KARACHI.

Braid Maj A R
Hayward Mr M H W
Hampson Mr G B
Jackson, Mr Mrs and Miss
Ogilwe Lt Col
Rice Mr R
Stewart Mr and Mrs A T
Tomkins Mr E W

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bigge Mr Justice

FOR RANGOON.

Allay Mr F
Dietzsch Mr F
Misquith Mr and Mrs O F

COAST erosion in France has virtually destroyed a lighthouse—that of La Coubre, in the Charente, and has rendered necessary the building of a new one, about a mile to the east of the old one. The light will be an electric flash, varying in power from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 Carcel burners. It will be visible, in average weather, from a distance of 33 miles. The building is a white-washed cylindrical tower standing about 200 feet above high water mark.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Germany's Great "Expose."

THE AUTUMN SALON.

MONTMARTRE AT ANTOINE'S

PARIS, OCT. 13.

THE revelations of the "Matin," and the remarkable article by M. Denys Cochin are an excellent advertisement of the "Entente Cordiale." Public opinion is now thoroughly enlightened ; it understands the true objects of the German policy, just as it begins to perceive the role that King Edward has played in bringing about peace. M. Denys Cochin is explicit on the point. He praises Mr. Roosevelt for having brought the two combatants to the conference table but that meeting was only possible through the efforts of Downing-street. The German bubble is absolutely pricked. Herr Rosen and other faithful emissaries of the Kaiser may charm never so wisely, but they charm in vain. France has its eyes wide open. Its policy is inevitable. It has been laid down by M. Delcasse. M. Rouvier tried to break away from it, but discovered it was too strong for him. It is the logic of the situation. France, being the friend of England and the ally of Russia, must exercise her influence with both to effect a permanent "rapprochement." Happily there is reason to believe that conversations are now taking place between London and St. Petersburg which may result in a working agreement on the subject of Anglo-Russian interests in Asia.

Not since a certain pro-Boer banquet in London has there been so much talk about a political dinner as at this moment in Paris concerning the hospitality offered to Herr Rosen, the German plenipotentiary. With the astuteness of the Bismarck school, the diplomat wished to come into touch with political opinion in Paris. Accordingly, a dinner was arranged, and certain notables in the political world were bidden to the feast. Every one about that festive board was sworn to secrecy, and the butler was forbidden to announce the names of the guests. Somehow it got out, and the "Matin," which is evidently in the vein for revelation, published a most readable story of the incidents of the evening. Between the pear and the cheese, Herr Rosen, with that affability which distinguishes him, talked of many things. He even talked politics, and spoke of the sincerity of the sentiments of Germany towards France. He developed the theory, in the blue haze of cigar and cigarette, until he was arrested by a single and pregnant phrase, Alsace-Lorraine ! The "Matin" has been making the guests feel very uncomfortable, and asks what would have been said if the same persons had banqueted Kitchener after Fashoda. The moral is when you would keep a secret, invite the "Matin" to dinner.

Half the people of Paris are suffering at this moment from imaginary tuberculosis. It was almost inevitable. The papers have been full of bacilli during the past week, and the museum of the Congress open, unfortunately, to the uninstructed, is replete with horrors calculated to give nightmare to the impressionable. These, however, are small matters compared with the good the Congress has effected. Subjects of the greatest importance to the general health of the community have been discussed. The condemnation of insanitary property, which was urged upon the Government as also the provision of proper drainage schemes in small towns and villages shows that the most responsible opinion has now awakened to the necessity of active measures in the interests of public health. The houses and streets, even in Paris, furnish many examples of defective sanitation which should now be remedied.

In the misty-grey atmosphere of this autumnal afternoon you may descry processions of youths, carrying valises and packages, marching rather stolidly

Rolly. M. Antoine makes a fugitive appearance as a park-keeper.

Love, also is admitted to the title of Mme. Daniel Lesueur's play, "Masque d'Amour," at the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt. It is a long and involved story of an intrigue based upon a case of substitution. Bertrand Gael, a simple fisherman, passes himself off as the Marquis de Valcor. He deceives the world in general, but not the woman with whom Valcor has had relations and a son. The son Herve falls in love with Micheline, the daughter of the false Marquis. There is a cross plot of villainy enacted by one Escaldas, who knows the secret and attempts to profit by it and the melodrama ends in the marriage of the young people and the self-effacement of the false Marquis. "Masque d'Amour" is principally interesting because of the personality of the authoress—a well-known novelist whose work has been crowned by the French Academy. It is practically a first attempt. Though lacking in some of the essentials of theatrical construction, it is made of good dramatic material. It was sympathetically received.

Heine's familiar aphorism, that all Frenchmen are actors and the worse are upon the stage, need not be cited as an excuse for talking theatre, when one writes of Paris. The theatre is so largely a reflex of the time and the manners that it is difficult sometimes to determine the border land between real life and its counterfeit. Here is Paris convulsed with a problem which, for the moment, has driven all other subjects from the stage. Has a critic they write to criticise—to the detriment of the criticised. That is the question. Now, a certain critic of renown, M. Francis de Nion, has launched forth on several occasions in his journal, the "Echo de Paris," against the plays submitted by M. Antoine at the famous little theatre on the Boulevard de Strasbourg. M. Antoine, in the quietude of his directorial cabinet, read the articles and found them wanting—in appreciation. He decided, therefore, to invite M. de Nion, no more to pass judgment upon the drama according to Antoine. His name was struck off the list of critics bidden to the professional dress rehearsal, or repetition generale. M de Nion complains; M. Antoine holds firm. The real matter at issue is still unsettled; in the meantime, M. de Nion remains excluded. What are the rights and wrongs of the case?

M. Antoine says:—"The repetition general is a private performance. I invite the critics to my house to have the benefit of their opinion. I accuse M. de Nion of parti-pris. His articles do prejudice to my theatre, which is a business enterprise like any other. Therefore I do not invite him to continue his criticisms. This is surely a very strong logical position. But it is when the popular actor-manager proceeds farther that he gets upon slippery ground. The question was asked what his action would be if M. de Nion paid for his seat and then delivered his [criticism." His criticism would be actionable, replies M. Antoine; I shall not have invited it. He is no more entitled to enter my house at a public performance and declare in print that the play is bad than he has to cross the road, dine at a restaurant, and publish his opinion that the cooking is inferior. Should the critic, therefore, criticise in these circumstances, I should bring an action for damages against him before the Tribunal du Commerce. I should be delighted to have a test case. Now, M. Antoine, out of his own mouth, declares the theatre to be a commercial undertaking comparable with a restaurant. He is, therefore, a tradesman and governed by all the laws of trade. When therefore he allows the statement to be made that the play is good when it is not he is attempting to obtain money by false pretences; and also being a tradesman what justification has he for talking of art?

A wider question is whether theatrical criticism, is in the public interest or not. In Paris, as, elsewhere, the public often reverses the opinion of the newspapers, proving that the critic is not essential in the making or unmaking of a play. But if it is conceded that criticism has its uses in the maintenance of a certain standard of taste, then, perhaps, an enlightened authority should take the critic under its wing and make him a public servant. In that case drama should obviously be subsidised. On the other hand, if the critic simply criticises as the personal guest of the manager of the theatre, and is, therefore, bound in courtesy to say "pretty things," the criticism can have little value. The world will, no doubt, manage to rub along, even if M. de Nion no longer sits in "fauteuil d'orchestre" of Antoine's, but I imagine that if there were a general suppression of the critical fraternity the susceptible artist and the equally susceptible dramatist would be the first to complain.

HANNIBAL'S SUCCESSORS.

From Hannibal to Cook is a far cry, and many changes have taken place in the year that have "elapsed," as play-bills say, between the days of these two famous personal conductors of armies. We have no intention of summing up the merits of the two generals. Most would shrink from the miseries if not from the perils of Hannibal's march, as they would from that of his successor, Napolean. Some of these may even prefer the Carthaginian's very latest successors to all who have gone before.

We refer to the constructor of audacious mountain railways. He, in his pride, goes even further than Hannibal. The commander only crossed the passes; the railway ascends the peaks. The Jungfrau railway is already a hideous blot upon the Bernese Oberland. Even in its present condition it is a scar upon the face of nature. And already it has a rival in course of construction. From pictures and letterpress in the "Daily Graphic" we learn of a new monster a railway up the Wetterhorn. As yet not much damage has been done though a glance at the photographs of the works that are in progress reveals at once the utter debasement by man of what was made most wondrful and beautiful. But the engineer will soon score his triumph, and we are warned that "if the scheme proves as successful as the promoters contemplate the principle will be extensively used in many other directions."

The prospect would be awful if were seriously to contemplate it. But, putting aside the good sense of the Swiss Government, we are not so pessimistic as to credit the modern tourist with so utter an absence of poetry or imagination as to suppose he really wants or will really support these needless excrescences. We have already expressed our opinion as to the inviolability of Switzerland. We are neither wholly with Sir Martin Conway nor wholly against him. It is useless as well as senseless to try to drive the tourist Adam from his holiday Eden. He has an equal right with his intellectual betters to go wherever his purse and the train will take him. And it is inevitable that the Swiss should cater for his tastes. Some of his tastes may not lie in the direction which all of us would choose. But we need not complain because every thing is not exactly as we would have it. Switzerland is large enough for us all, and we can gratify our desires whatever from they take. The purist may object to the Rigi Bahn or the Pilatus-Bahn. But others can ever well put up with these. Pilatus is undoubtedly a fine mountain Lucerne would be less without its guardianship. But the cog-wheel railway has not really spoiled it. And even if more damage had been done, Pilatus is not unique. On a lesser scale you can find the same thing in Scotland, in Wales even in Cumberland. Moreover, any one can ascend on his ten toes these mountains. There is a good path. You lose your breath, perhaps, you may even manage to throw yourself from a precipice. But the steep ascent is not vastly difficult or really dangerous. So why not save what is mere labour (if you don't care for pedestrianism) and use the the railway? You can still have "Pilatus" (or "Shreckhorn," if you pay to compound the felony) cut on your alpenstock, and you can take your baggage in a rucksack which hangs at your shoulders, as your ice-axe rests by your side as you sit in the railway carriage. These little Alps are not improperly supplied with railway.

But with the Jungerau and the Wetterhorn the case is different. These are the eternal snows, the marvels of Creation. Awe-inspiring and wonderful at a distance all enchantment must be lost as you are hauled up to the summit by a snorting engine, belching black smoke at every yard. The glacier is profaned by the abandoned sandwhich paper and the relict orang peel, the sky is obscured by the yellow fog of smoke, the heart is disagreeably stimulated by the sudden change of altitude. Your tourist feels probably too unwell to care for the scenery which he views under the worse circumstances, and if he boasts a soul and conscience, he must be struck with a mortal remorse.

Let these summits be left for the courageous and the hardy to vanquish with their muscles and their nerve. Let those of us who prefer comfort and safety, content ourselves with smaller things, and refresh our souls with the distant view of majesty, unsullied by the chains and fetters of human invention. So shall Switzerland give of her grace and beauty to us all. It is for these peaks and their loveliness that we haunt the country. Ruin them and we shall come no more. For there is, we believe a soul in Brixton as there is in Mayfair. This must the Swiss understand, and blast these profanities before they are complete, or on pain of losing patrons along with the destruction of Nature.

THE YOUNG CHINESE EMPRESS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

There are a number of tiring-women and maids in the palace who are called by outsiders "slaves"; but they are not slaves, or, if they are so, it is only for a time, a space of ten years. Every spring the daughters of the lowest of the Manchu families, the Seventh and Eighth Banners, are brought into the palace to be chosen from, by the Empress and Empress Dowager, for maids and tiring-women. One day, on going to the palace, I saw a number of ordinary carts near one of the postern gates, and I learned that they had brought crowds of these girls of the families of the Eighth Banner. They are first passed in review by the chief eunuch, and he selects from them those he thinks may please her Majesty. These pass before her, and she tells the chief eunuch which ones are to remain in the palace. They are brought to the palace from the ages of ten to sixteen years. They remain in service for ten years, after which time they are allowed to return to their families; and in case they have been satisfactory and have pleased their Majesties, they are given a comfortable dot and are provided with a handsome marriage outfit, which causes them to make much better marriages than they would otherwise do. During their so-called ten years' slavery in the palace they live upon the fat of the land, and have beautiful clothes and many advantages. They wear, while in her Majesty's service, blue gowns, with their hair plainly parted at the side and braided in a single long braid (tied with red silk cords) which hangs down the back. They wear a bunch of flowers over each ear. The young Empress and the secondary wife, as well as each of the princesses, have their own maids and tiring-women, who remain in the private quarters of these ladies.

Besides these young maids, there are in the palace a number of old women, servants of her Majesty, who have been married and have children; these overlook the younger women, direct the work of the lower eunuchs, and are in a position somewhat similar to housekeepers with us. Among these is a Chinese woman who nursed her Majesty through a long illness about twenty-five years, since and saved her life by giving her mother's milk to drink. The Empress Dowager, who never forgets a favor, has always kept this woman in the palace. Being a Chinese, she had bound feet. Her Majesty, who cannot bear even to see them, had her feet unbound and carefully treated, until now she can walk comfortably. Her Majesty has educated the son, who was an infant at the time of her illness, and whose natural nourishment she partook of. This young man is already a secretary in a good yamen (government office).

No Chinese lady of position ever dresses herself or combs her own hair, and she generally has three or four personal maids. These are, in many instances, bought outright from their parents and might be considered really slaves; but they are treated with great consideration and even friendliness by their mistresses and have in most instances a happy lot. As these maids are bought when they and their mistresses are children, they grow up together, and though the maid never forgets the respect due her mistress they are on a much more friendly footing than mistress and maid could ever be in Europe in such cases.

The first of a lady's maids stands behind her at table, no matter how many servitors, there may be, goes out with her, sits with her sleeps either in her room or at her door, and is almost her constant companion. When the time comes for them to marry, they are given a comfortable outfit by their mistresses, and are cared for to the third and fourth generation, but the children of the so-called slaves are free, unless the mother or parents decide of their own free will, to sell them, as they have been sold, to some good family.

A FAMOUS FEAST.

ORIGINATED more than two centuries ago, the Sheffield Cutlers' Feast has become one of the most historic convivial gatherings in the country. London with a more ancient Cutlers' Company was, however, famous for its knife-making before the cutlers of Hallamshire obtained such an industrial name. Chaucer says of the miller: A Sheffield thwytel bare he in his hose; but Fuller the historian has left this tribute on record: 'Though plain knife-making was very ancient in Yorkshire yet Thomas Matthews, on Fleet Bridge, London, was the first Englishman, who, quinto Elizabethæ—in 1563—made fine knives.

The London cutlers have retained their skilfulness and are noted for the output of dainty knives, and particularly for their art in the making of surgical instruments. Sheffield is known the world through, not only for its plainknives, but for cutting implements of infinite variety, from the choicest pearl-hafted penknife to the settler's horn-handled knife with spear-pointed blade, the army knife with blade and spike, and Jack Tar knife, with wide blade, serviceable in the grasp of the handyman for nearly every purpose.

Quantities of table-knives are "fived" out of sheets of rolled steel, but the Sheffield men, unlike the American workers, do not depend greatly on machinery. Their deftness is shown on the grindstone at the forge, and with the hammer, and some time ago a manufacturer from the United States, going into a Sheffield's cutlers. shop, admitted that while England was unable to show him anything very novel in machinery, it could give him an object lesson in manual dexterity in the use of the hammer. It is in forging tempering, grinding fitting, and hafting that the careful, sensitive work of the Sheffield cutler is apparent. He has to use his brains, and his thought touch, and sight are alert even in tempering the blade of a carving-knife, which in table use must spring and not break, in tackling a bone.

In the manipulation of blade and half he has made remarkable progress since he was content to roughly shape the ancient whittle or knife; and the yearly feast associated with his industry has also altered in character. The dinner was first held in the time of the seventh Earl of Shrewsbury, who as lord of the manor, turned, once a year, a number of bucks into a meadow, and the local cutlers had the privilage of slaughtering the deer and feasting on the venison:—

Early in September by leave of their great chief,
These apronmen, the cuttersmiths, for bodily relief,
Were yearly sent to Sheffield Park, amongst the antlered deer.
And told to slaughter what they could, and feast with wine and cheer.

For many years the feast consisted chiefly of old English fare, with draughts of ale; but in 1677, Sir John Rereby (who was a friend of Charles the Second) was a guest at the feast, and he indicates that it had then become more lavish saying that he was "received by the Master Cutler and his assistants in the street with loud music the shouts of the rabble, and the ringing of the bells, and after being conducted to the Town Hall was entertained with a very good dinner and great plenty of wine."

Thirty years after the flavour of devotion was introduced the cutlers going to church as well as to dinner, and in 1711 the Worshipful Company of Knifemakers were so delighted with the vicar's sermon that he was actually requested to preach it a second time: But sanctity did not check festivity and towards the close of the eighteenth century the feast attracted great public notice. It had quite a fascinating influence on the citizens, and hundreds of people who had no hope of being invited to it sought diversion in the streets. Business was suspended for three days, nearly everybody had holiday, the bells were rung daily, and booths were erected in the churchyard and in the chief thoroughfare for the sale of fruits and spices.

The cutlers, who formerly met in a tavern, did not possess a hall of their own till 1723, and the present Cutlers' Hall, the spacious building, Corinthian-pillared, in one of the main streets of the city, was not erected till 1832. Meantime the feast had been held without a break, and early in the last century it "consisted of the most delicate dishes which the art of experienced confectioner is accustomed to supply." At that time toasts and sentiments were the fashion; and at the fast in 1822 the list included, The Duke of Wellington and the Heroes of Waterloo." The land we live in—may it afford plenty and the people be grateful! "May we never want a friend to cheer us nor a bottle to cheer him!"

The working cutlers (who instituted the feast) seldom appear at it inasmuch as the Cutlers' Company has changed considerably in personnel from the days when, according to Holland's Memorials of Chantrey, the sculptor, Nicholas Jackson, a well-known file maker, divided the honours with Billie Beattie, another local worthy, in singing the loyal songs, and the old hall echoed with applause. The members of the Company now include not so much the artisans, the handicraftsmen of the city, as the employers and capitalists, the manufacturers of steel, armour plates, cutlery, and silver ware; and the Master Cutler, who is chosen from the wardens has an official and society status equal to that of the Lord Mayor.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY MILL-HANDS.

THE "Indu Prakash" remarks that the first effects of forced agitation regarding the Bombay mill-hands are already beginning to be felt, and that some of the men demand work for longer hours. Our contemporary adds:—The jobbers and those that follow them after having met together last Monday, have moved the promoters of the last Chinchpdogli meeting, asking that the position should be thoroughly reconsidered at a second meeting. No further action has so far been taken, but it seems that the mill-hands have for some time been actually feeling the pinch of lesser wages. The extra two hours, they now declare, was only well paid overtime. The fact is that for working two extra hours the "Sawai" that the operative gets, is practically indispensible to him. He now finds that although lesser hours give him rest they also reduce his income, and that further it is useless to move the mill-owners just yet for an increase of wages. He therefore for the present would have the status quo restored, so that even the inherently desired for shorter hours may not involve poverty. It is amusing at this juncture to consider the position of those who so foolishly made a display of flaring journalism and played into the hands of humane Lancashire. Would they make amends, and, late as it is paint the picture as it is and direct whatever forces they think, they command for the real amelioration of the mill-hands' condition. If the so-called leaders of the mill-hands do not in time help the observatives out of the unenviable position in which they have been placed by busy bodies we might have to record some further strikes and dislocations of mill-industry, let us hope not something more.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks:—In the course of its comments on the hysterical and hyperbolical description of the condition of adult operatives and young persons in our local cotton factories the' Manchester Guardian" in its issue of the 2nd instant remarks:—"For our own part we do not suppose for a moment that the Indian mills are more serious competitors with our own, because they are run with sweated and immature labour on the contrary we believe that their rivalry would be more formidable in proportion as the condition of their operatives was improved." Though the "Guardian" in the present instance has been grossly misled we regret to have to state by the picture of slavery and sweating conjured by the imaginative writer of that romance in the "Times of India" it is candid enough to acknowledge what formidable rivals, Indian factories might be in time with the better physical condition of their operatives. We have said it time out of number and say it again that we prefer shorter hours for Indian operatives in the interests of employers and employes alike.

A DEFENCE OF THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

The "Gujerati" enters into a defence of the Swadeshi movement and observes:—Whatever its ultimate outcome may be, it is a gratifying demonstration of the national awakening to the overwhelming importance and supreme necessity of the economic regeneration of the country. Public meetings, speeches and resolutions have their own use. But there is a danger of the thing being overdone at the sacrifice of more urgent considerations. We know of no well-educated Indian who can possibly be against the Swadeshi movement. As is now being recognized by clear-headed men in Bengal, the United Provinces and Madras, the real question is as to how to induce capital into the requisite channels. Besides, capital which is always shy and sensitive is not everything. Skilled labour and technical and scientific knowledge are also a necessity. Moreover, business aptitudes, power of harmonious co-operation, and organization, honesty and mutual confidence are no mean factors in the industrial regeneration of a nation. It affords us unqualified pleasure to see that the country has given articulate expression to its aspirations. The future is full of hope. But Rome was not built in a day and even a country like Japan with a national government of its own has taken fifty years to reach the present stage of its economic advancement. There is, therefore, all the greater reason for vigorous effort of a practical character on the part of our countrymen on a common basis acceptable to all the communities or to all the provinces, if there is to be sympathetic co-operation organized action on a small or large scale.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION AGE.

Remarking that Lord Curzon has issued a mandate to the various Governments to insist upon the Universities fixing the minimum age for the Matriculation examination at sixteen, the "Indu Prakash" says:—Even on the eve of his retirement in the course of the pangs of the mortal wound inflicted by Lord Kitchener and Mr. Brodrick, Lord Curzon has found time to issue an imperative mandate to the various local Governments to insist upon the various Universities under their jurisdiction fixing at sixteen the Matriculation minimum age limit. There is no doubt much to be said in favour as well as against a fixing of minimum of this kind. It is, however, the way in which pressure is brought and the surviving autonomy of the Universities and Local Government is fussily encroached upon, that we have to raise the strongest objections against. For, what is the argument of the Government of India? The N. W. P. Government and the Allahabad University have fixed the limit at sixteen and therefore for the sake of a deal uniformity all other provinces must follow suit!

The "Indian Spectator" discourses:—The Government of India give very good reasons for not allowing boys below 16 years of age to appear for the Matriculation Examination at any of the Universities. The Allahabad Senate has adopted that rule, and the reluctance of the Punjab Senate to fix the age so high has occasioned the interference of the Government of India, which recommends to the local Governments the uniform adoption of the Allahabad rule. The Universities will no longer be allowed to argue that their business is merely to grant degrees and certificates to candidates who pass certain examinations. They are bound to insist not only that the candidates shall be trained in properly equipped institutions, but that they shall be of an age to pursue their studies intelligently and not by cramming. If they are sharp and precocious, and can go through the prescribed curriculum before the age of sixteen, it will do them good to pay more attention to general reading. This is the new ideal, which transfers the centre of gravity of education from examinations to the acquisition of real, assimilated knowledge. By the circular about the age of the Matriculation candidates Lord Curzon's Government has made it clear that it has had before it a distinct and consistent ideal of higher education, which it wished to be adhered to. It is much to be regretted that there should have been any occasion for the Government of India to interfere. The Universities Act contemplates that the rules made by the different Universities, other than the Calcutta University, are to receive the sanction of the local Governments. We wish there had been no occasion for the Governor-General in Council to appear to be desirous of controlling the discretion vested by the Act in the Local Governments. The Punjab Government may not have sanctioned the limit of 14 years, recommended by the Senate. Yet the Government of India appears to be so anxious about the Local Governments failing to realise its own ideals, that it has anticipated the action of the provincial Governments by an expression of its own opinion.

ALLEGED SWADESHI MOVEMENT SPREADING TO THE INDIAN ARMY.

The "Rast Goftar" observes:—In our last issue we published, for what it was worth, some news from the "Indu Prakash" relating to the Swadeshi movement having spread in the Indian army, with some strong criticisms thereupon of our own. The news had spread in the city like wild-fire, indeed and it would have been unwise, after the extensive circulation it had acquired, to attempt to smother it without a timely word of precaution and emphatic denunciation, whether or not there was any truth at the bottom of the rumour. From information subsequently received, it appears that the news is without any foundation, and the public would feel rejoiced to learn that our contemporary's alarming announcement has turned out to be a mere fiction. A word here to our Bengal friends would not be out of place. We have shown in these columns, in the course of a series of articles, that Swadeshism is a movement which deserves well at the hands of all patriotic and loyal countrymen; and that similar methods have been employed, in one form or another, by every civilized Government for the spread and support of indigenous industry and commerce. But in order that it may thrive, and take firm root bifurcating in every nook and corner of the country, it is indispensable that under no circumstances, should the line of strictest moderation and constitutional methods be exceeded. Let the Swadeshi movement be kept severely aloof from the misguided agitation over the Partition question of Bengal, as otherwise, it is prove to alienate many a true and zealous supporter of the scheme, and to die eventually a premature death.

In railways, as in telegraphs, the tendency of France is towards State ownership. So far as the two great dependencies of Algeria and Tunis are concerned, the matter is fast taking practical shape with the fullest sympathy of the European population. There are in Algeria alone five different lines of railway, with as many different organisations and as many different tariffs, and apparently without any such contrivance as a clearing-house to introduce some approach to codification and uniformity. One of the five lines is owned by the State, and in response to repeated appeals by industrial and commercial bodies, the Governor-General is about to essay a solution of the problem.

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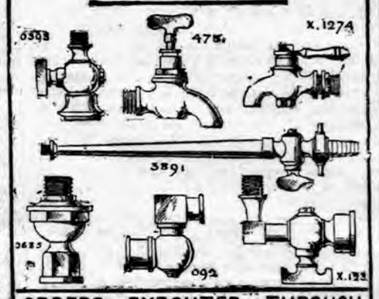

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THE CHRISTIAN PASTOR.

THE autumnal parliaments of the Churches have opened their sessions; and during the next week or two questions of doctrine, of ritual, of the application of religion to all the departments of modern life will be discussed from their varying standpoints by the leading English denomination. The Anglican hosts are gathered at Weymouth, presenting once more the scene, unparalleled and even inconceivable in any other religious body, of two rival forces bound by the same oaths and subscribing the same articles yet separated on the most vital points by the widest gulf of conviction and of feeling. Weymouth, in fact, gives us two armies in battle array, waiting for the moment of open war, while the pause before hostilities is occupied by the frantic efforts of intermediaries trying vainly to discover some basis of reconciliation between the combatants. While the south is witness of this singular ecclesiastical spectacle, we have in the midlands a gathering of very different character. The meeting of the Baptist Union at Northampton is of far less pretension than the Anglican demonstration, but it exhibits in a degree unknown to its rival those saving and conquering elements of a Church—unity enthusiasm and assured conviction.

The difference between the two assemblies is abundantly illustrated by their mode of procedure and their utterances so far. At Weymouth the president is a Bishop, and the opening words are episcopal pleas for mutual tolerance. The organisation is hierarchical, the atmosphere one of mutual distrust. At Northampton the arrangements are democratic and the sentiment one of joyous fervour. The president is a layman, who speaks to a united and enthusiastic audience with an authority based on the confidence of his brethern, and an intense and reasoned spiritual conviction. At both gatherings one topic is prominent. 'The Christian Pastor and his Claims' is the subject of Judge Willis's address to the Baptist Union. It is the 'Christian Pastor and 'his Claims' that furnishes the great bone of contention at Weymouth.

The address of Judge Willis is a notable one. It is impossible to read it without feeling the impression of its transparent sincerity, its grasp of principle, its depth of feeling. It is one of the finest features of English life that every section of its society furnishes laymen capable of deliverances of this kind. Judge Willis is a successful lawyer and an active politician, yet he speaks with a spiritual knowledge and authority which no Bishop could surpass, and not many of them equal. At the same time the significance of the utterance lies in the fact that it is a layman's plea for the authority of the pastorate. The Church to him is at once democratic and spiritual, he rejects the pastoral authorities which comes from a mechanical succession, from priestly assumptions, from wealth, from the backing of Parliaments, of statesmen, of kings. He finds it in the inward call to the work in the soul of the man himself, and in his election to the office by the free suffrage of the Christian society. He believes in learning and a college education as part of the qualification to the office, were they can be had. But, as he points out a long list of some of the most illustrious names in the Baptist annals of men who never entered a college show that God has other ways of preparing His servants than by this or that prescribed curriculum. In the seventeeth century Bishop Hall called the attention of the House of Lords to the condition of London, where 'were no fewer than four score congregations of several sectaries, instructed by cobblers, tailors, oil-workers and such like trus which are all taught to spit in the face of their mother, the Church of England.' The good Bishop might have reflected that if all these were trash, their mother was scarcely to be complimented on her brood. But it was from this 'trash' that England got her Bunyan her Fuller, her early, and, later, her Spurgeon. It has been and is the glory of the Free Churches that they have traced authority back to its true and legitimate sources and have founded their pastorates in the New Testament fashion upon the call God and of godly men.

Judge Willis speaks with an assured confidence as to the position and the future of the Christian pastorate. He has no fear that in the rush of new forces and in the competition of new attractions, the office will ever be superseded or diminished in its influence. And this trust, we believe, is well founded. So far from anticipating any decline of the pastoral function, we regard all the tendencies of the time as pointing to a continued increase of its power. The Christian ministry, truly and broadly considered, is something more than the survival of a great part. It is a prominent factor in the great social evolution of the time. Mr. Herbert Spencer was not noted for any especially ecclesiastical proclivities, and yet there is no modern argument which tells with more force to the advantage of the ministry than his prediction of the evolution of the future. It will be remembered how he argues that in the coming years, the governing forces will be less and less the physical and material—those of armies, navies and police—and more and more the spiritual ones of influence, of conscience, and of moral suasion. But that is precisely the programme of the Church and its ministry. The Church of the future, rightly conceived, will be the moral power-station of the community. It will justify itself by the production and the spread of those spiritual energies by which the mind and conscience of the nation are controlled and inspired.

In his statement of the jurisdiction of the Church and the pastorate Judge Willis appears to lean to the old independency rather than to the new. He holds to individualism in churches and in colleges, and seems somewhat jealous of the tendency to the centralising of administration and authority which, even amongst the Free Churches, is a feature of our time. There is no doubt the tendency has to be carefully watched. It is like that growth of trusts in manufactures and commerce, which, while diminishing internal friction and facilitating the larger operations, tends to destroy initiative and to produce tyrannies at the centre. It is along the path of centralisation we must remember, that early Christianity moved from its first simplicity to the final stage of the Roman hierarchy. What is needed here is evidently a balance of the two tendencies. Individualism and co-operation in Church life are as the centrifugal and centripetal forces the interaction of which, in their exact proportion, keeps the earth in its orbit. We need both but we must watch incessantly lest the undue preponderance of one or other throw the system into confusion.

The Church camps at Weymouth and at Northampton represent the two great spiritual oppositons in England, which fight for supremacy. The one founds its claim on authority and privilege, the other on the spiritual nature, the conscience and the Scriptures. The one is aristocratic, the other democratic. The one reposes on the visibles of endowments, of Parliament and the Throne. The other relies on the invisibles of the spiritual universe coming to expression in the human soul. If it be true, as evolution declares, that man is steadily progressing from the animal to the spiritual stage, there can be no doubt as to which of these positions holds the future in its grasp.—"Christian World."

PISTOLS FOR TWO.

OTHER times, other manners, and things are not what they were. We no longer fight like gentlemen for a point of honour or etiquette. If we really lose our temper we may be tempted into a 'scrap' that smacks of the bargee, or we may pursue in the cool of the courts the point that was raised in the heat of a moment. Sometimes some Don Quixote or other forgets that the ghosts of his ancestry are securely laid, and imagines that in his person is reincarnated the fine flower of chivalry. That, we presume, is the explanation of Lord Kimberley's little joke. For we should not like to have to furnish some more obvious explanation of his mock-heroic challenge to the worthy Colonel Sapwell.

There was, of course, a great deal to be said in favour of the duel, It suited its age. But the world has outgrown its short shrift. The duel was, properly conducted, a fine spectacle. Its punctilio was undoubted attractive. One did not care overmuch for the colour of a gentlemen's tie; there was a person dining at an adjacent table in a restaurant whose method of swallowing soup divested one of his appetite; a vacant creature indulged in one's presence a dreadful propensity for an irritating laugh—any single one of the thousand and one incidents, trivial in themselves, that drive a sane man into a frenzy in the course of life happened to occur. Nothing more simple or more correct than the remedy. Sir, the colour of your tie annoys me"; Sir, I do not love your treatment of soup; Your laugh, Sir, is a premediated of insult," Then the glass of wine in the face, or the empty glove brushed lightly across the disgusting cheek, and "My friends shall wait upon you." No more trouble or anxiety. Mutual frinds arrange the details. The challenged party makes his choice of time, place and weapons. And the survivor drinks his coffee with an agreeable sense of having rid society of an insufferable excrescence. Or, for more serious occasions "The lady's name shall not be profaned by your lying lips"; "No man shall live and call me coward"; or simply you "lie!" with a blow in the mouth. A slight difference of initiation with identical consequences. No beastly alterations with the vulgar best who treads on your toe, or the insolent bus conductor, who has no right to the temper which other men find it so hard to control; no loathsome choice between a low brawl and the pocketing of an insult. All was conducted with the utmost taste and courtesy. You killed your man (if his social status warranted so much consideration), or he killed you, with a grace and flourish that were pretty and stimulating. The duel, as an institution, kept a civil tongue in Society's head. It taught the value of self-control, and encouraged a devotion to physical culture for which the modern substitute is a wearying round of "physical exercises." But—alas—we must admit that it was a barbarous affair. Murder possibly as a fine art, but still murder—was the name. Its opportunities were easily and frequently abused, and the evolution of common-sense made an end of it.

If we wanted to understand how ridiculous the causes of a fatal encounter often were we have only to listen next time a friend says, I'll bet you a fiver that is so. If he be taken up seriously his assurance is apt to decline. He discovers that he was only joking or that the most he is willing to stake on so positive an opinion is half-a-crown. In other days he would have staked his life, and his stake would have been covered at once. But it is needless to argue in favour of the abolition of the duel. It was responsible for too many lamentable tragedies to deserve any serious encomium, and it gave the expert bully a licence to murder. A man could live by his sword if he cared to hire it out, and the temptation to an ignoble if adventurous career as a Jack the Ripper of the period must have been strong.

In France, it is true, the duel survives as a farce, which occasionally, and by mistake, is turned to tragedy; and in Germany a rigid militarism keeps duelling alive. But in Spain, as we learn from the interesting communication of Prince Alfonso de Bourbon to the "Times," it is fast nearing the end of its life. In that unfortunate country, where we build our castles of romance, a mediæval lethargy has for long obstructed the car of progress and prosperity. Spain has dreamed and slept away the remnants of an ancient greatness, and the spirit of the past has cast a spell over the spirit of the present. There are now signs of an awakening. As friends we welcome them all, and not least the decay of the duel, which is taking place side by side with a new growth of commercial prosperity and agricultural activity. We have long admired the duel in romance, and we have in England taken up the art of fence as a serious and entrancing sport. We have found the better way, and other nations are on the road to the same healthy discovery.—"St. James's."

FORTUNES IN STAMPS.

ENORMOUS PRICES FOR RARE VARIETIES.

FEW people outside the ranks of ardent philatelists have any idea of the enormous growth of the postage-stamp collecting craze during recent years. It is a story full of romance, the financial side of which bristles with figures representing huge fortunes sunk in the tiny scraps of paper which speed the world's correspondence.

Both as a hobby and as a business, stamp-collecting has reached proportions which give it a very important place among mundane pursuits. There are many private collections worth from £2,000 to £200,000, and the capital sunk in the stamp traffic is estimated to be well over £1,000,000.

The financial importance of the trade is illustrated by Stanley Gibbons (Limited, which, by its amalgamation last February with the firm of Glendining Limited, has a capital of over £117,000. It was the auctioneering department of this firm which sold Mr. Smith-Ryland's small private collection a few days ago for about £2,500 a price which was considered to be very good for an auction sale, especially as the collection offered contained comparatively few great varities.

But even here there was one or two prices obtained for particular stamps which at once show the keenness of the collector and the business importance of the traffic. For instance, a Saxony stamp of 1851, with an error of paper, realised £56; a penny red and blue British Central Africa stamp sold for £47; and a penny blue Cape of Good Hope for £38.

Very often far higher prices than these are obtained for single stamps, though it may be a long time before a stamp realises anything like the £1,450 paid by the Prince of Wales last year for a twopenny blue Mauritius.

THE PRINCE'S SPECIALITY.

The Prince of Wales is well known to be a very enthusiastic philatelist; but it is not common knowledge that he is a specialist, collecting only the stamps of Great Britain and her Colonies. His stamps are worth many thousands of pounds. As president of the Philatelic Society of London, the Prince is regarded as one of the most cultured followers of the science of stamps, and has cleared up several doubtful points through information gathered in his philatelical researches during his Colonial tour.

Two of his sons, Prince Edward and Prince George have already caught the stamp fascination. Prince Edward is specially interested in the Prince Edward Island stamps, of which he owns a complete set.

Recently a philatelic journal asked its readers their chief reasons for collecting stamps, offering a prize for the best reply. A large majority gave as an investment as their first answer, and it is indeed true that postage stamps are not only a safe but also highly profitable investment.

Experts say that British Colonial stamps are the best from the investor's point of view, especially those of Colonies which have small populations and therefore print comparatively few stamps.

TEN PER CENT

It is stated to be only a moderate estimate that the earning value of stamps is ten per cent. As instances of of this earning value may be mentioned the 10s. Lagos which was sold in 1903 for 12s. 6d., and is now worth £1, and the £1 Southern Nigeria whose market price three years ago was 25s., but is now £8.

Mr. W. Hughes Hughes' collection, made during thirty-seven years, as a cost altogether of only £39, was sold for £3,000. Another collection, that of the late Mr. Pauwels, of Torquay, which originally cost £330, was sold after lying on one side for twenty-seven years for £4 000.

No collection of valuables occupies such a little space as postage stamps. The small strong-room at one representative firm's headquarters contains more than £75,000 worth of stamps pasted into stock books and numbered. Some of these stock books, of which there are 180, are worth over £2 000. The Newfoundland stamps alone in this apartment are valued at £1,569 11s. 6d.

There are 40,000 names of customers in all parts of the world on the book of the firm the Prince of Wales with a standing order for all new Colonial issues being among the most important. For these customers about 12,000 catalogues of British and 10,000 of foreign stamps are prepared annually. The stamps sold in a year run into millions, and the albums to at least 30,000.

RARE STAMPS

Rare stamps such as some of the Sandwich Islands, Mauritius and Australian issues, valued at about £500 each are constantly coming into the market and are never kept for more than a week.

As collectors are increasing annually especially in the public schools and prices and takings are always rising the traffic generally must be considered to be in a very flourishing condition.

But one does no wonder at this when it is stated that many wealthy collectors spend from £1,000 to £10,000 a year on their hobby, and that one—M. Philippe la Renotiere of Paris, the greatest collector in the world—has spent £200,000 since 1870. His stamps are worth nearly £300,000, and his annual expenditure with one firm alone averages from £3,000 to £4,000. He employs two secretaries one to look after his stamps and the other the postcards, envelopes and wrappers.

Mr. H. J. Duveen, of New York, has a collection valued at £80,000; Mr. W B. Avery of Birmingham owns stamps worth £50,000; Mr. M P. Castle, vice-president of the Philatelic Society, sold his stamps five years ago for £30,000 and several American collectors have stamps worth from £30,000 to £50,000.

In Russia the most important collector is Mr. F. Breitfuss, of St. Petersburg, who has been collecting for forty-five years, and is said to possess the third finest collection in the world. Italy's most famous collector is Prince Doria Pamphilj and philatelic place of honour in Germany is occupied by Herr Martin Schroeder, the Leipsic merchant.

The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres is an example of a collector who, once smitten with the fascination of stamps, has pursued the hobby with such keenness that in a very few years he has become possessed of one of the most magnificent collection of its kind in the world. He started collecting comparatively recently, specialising on the stamps of the British Empire, the United States, and the Italian States and his remarkable collection is all the more interesting from the fact that it is based on historical lines.

A QUEER TRAVELLER.

"P." tells the "Manchester Guardian" a tale about a queer traveller:—

The other night, well after twelve o'clock, a Manchester-to-London train drew up at a suburban station. An unwelcome cry of "All tikkuts ready" startled me out of a doze and a porter began to move along the quiet train. When he came near I saw a middle aged face, peacefully innocent of expression. Then a curious thing happened. Next to my carriage was a big van like a "horse-box." In the middle of the side was a dark hole. When the melancholy porter came opposite this orifice an elephant's trunk suddenly reached out from the interior and plucked his ancient railway cap from his head. I have never seen startled perplexity more plainly printed on a human face. The man's hands went to his head and, standing rooted to the spot, he watched the "lithe proboscis" waving gently up and down with his cap in its grasp. "Hey, Bill," he gasped at last; "'ere's a bloomin' elephant." Delighted laughter rose from his fellow-porters, and a ripple ran down the train. The elephant now thrusts its patient's head through the window and gazed innocently on the affrighted porter. He plucked up courage to grasp his cap, and then shuffled away with a shamefaced smile. It was a company of performing elephants going to London after a week at one of the "halls."

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

What one cannot help describing as a somewhat cool proceeding in second-hand bookselling methods came under my notice the other day (writes a correspondent). While on my weekly stroll round the stalls, I noticed three copies of the recently-issued book of Robert Louis Stevenson, and asked their price. "Six shillings each," was the answer. "But," I protested, "you can buy them new out of the shop for four and sixpence." "I know that," was the unabashed reply. "I am keeping these against the time the first edition runs out. No one of course, objects to a man adopting Stock Exchange methods with regard to books remarks the correspondent, but he should at least have the decency to wait the natural death of the edition before attempting to get his profits.

The compilation of regimental histories, alluded to in this column the other day, is proceeding apace. The latest crops to have its stirring deeds chronicled in book form is the 18th Royal Irish. For this purpose a committee, presided over by Field-Marshal Lord Worseley and Major-General C. F. Gregorie, C. B., with Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Savile as hon. secretary, has just been formed. This body is commissioned to select a historian who will present as compactly as the space at his disposal permits an account of the regiment's services during the 221 years of his existence. The Royal Irish it may be mentioned, is Ireland's premier corps. It was first raised in 1684, and earned its proud motto, "Virtutis Namuscensis Premium," for its gallantry at the siege of Namur in 1695.

It is a curious coincidence (writes our Paris correspondent) that the papers have chronified the death of Auguste Person, the inventor of the crinoline, and the birth of the Directory as the coming mode. Whether it has been launched with sufficient authority or not I do not know, but a Directoire gown was worn, this afternoon, at a "repetition generale" by one of our most popular actresses. The master who presides over the making of the mode has decreed that the feminine figure is not as it should be. It is too pronounced; it needs softening and rounding off. This is the object of the new fashion in which the female form divine is suggested rather than stated explicitly in whalebone. The story is that three ladies who had lost some of the slimness of youth were responsible for the vogue of the crinoline. Presumedly, the Directoire period will be equally useful to those who wish to simulate a figure that is not strictly theirs. At any rate it has a grace and a charm—an effrontery even—which does not belong to those fearsome compounds of steel and cambric of the Second Empire and no one could imagine the crinoline in a motor-car.

It is not generally known that the old "Saracen's Head" at Warburton, Cheshire, is associated with the history of the famous "Dick Turpin." Yet, on the first floor the visitor is shown a quaint old bedroom in which, it is asserted, the highwayman slept when roving round that part of the country on one occasion. In the room, fastened by a chain to the windowledge, is an old iron spur, the "star" of which is about two inches in diameter. This, it is said, was left at the inn, probably by an oversight by Turpin. Whether he had to abandon it in a hurried flight from the officers of the law, pursuing him on his track, is merely a matter of surmise. The house, says the "Manchester Courier," is a place of considerable interest to Americans, by whom it is largely visited.

Merstham, in Surrey, the scene of the tunnel tragedy, has from time immemorial been renowned for its stone quarries and apple orchards. Just a century ago what may be termed the parent of railways lines in England was laid between Merstham and Wandsworth, which ran past Croydon. Thus the lime manufactured locally from the chalk of the Surrey hills was sent London. Pilgrim's-lane in the district is so named because it was a path traversen by pilgrims journeying to Becket's Shrine at Canterburv. Anciently the famous Merstham quarries were exclusively possessed by the Crown.

The Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield, which takes place to-day, is said to have originated with a practice adopted by the Earl of Shrewsbury, who died in 1616, and who used to allow the "apron men," or smith of the parish, to go into Sheffield Park and carry away as many bucks as they could lay their hands upon. They would sometimes select about twenty, on which they feasted. There is a verse which runs:—

While early in September, by leave of their great chief,
Those apron men, the cutler smiths, for bodily relief
Were yearly sent to Sheffield Park amongst the ancient deer,
And told to slaughter what they could, and feast with wine and cheer.

The bais of this conjecture is the survival of the habit of neighbouring noblemen sending presents of venison to the feast.

Horseshoe Fall has receded more than 200 feet within the memory of living men and is now travelling towards Lake Erie at the rate of fully 500 feet a century. At present, says the "Scientific American," the crest of this fall, as its name implies has the general outline of a horseshoe, and its length is about 3,000 feet but if the present rate of erosion continues the length of the crest may reach 8,000 feet or more within the next half millennium. Now the Canadian end of the Horseshoe fall is a few rods upstream from the spot whence Table Rock has fallen into the Gorge, but the indications are that this end of the cataract will gradually retire towards the Dufferin Islands, leaving a bare cliff as the apex cuts its way upstream.

In the construction of the Amabele-Butterworth railway, in Cape Colony, unusual difficulties had to be surmounted, and the result is from an engineering point of view, one of the most remarkable railways in existence. After passing through the Kei Hills, the line winds round another hill, and then, at a lower level, goes under its own track. This portion of the railway is known as the spiral. At another point the line travels along the bank of the Mangulu River for two miles, and then doubles back for a mile and a half, so that after covering 31-2 miles, the train is really only half a mile to the good. This section is called the zigzag and with the spiral, is unique in South Africa. All along the Kei heights the route is through cuttings or on embankments. Some idea of its extraordinary character may be formed from the statement that in eighteen miles the line falls, or rises to the extent of 1,560 feet.

To the list of preaching Peers given in the "Pall Mall Gazette," on Saturday, writes a correspondent, the name of Lord Radstock should certainly be added. He has been for upwards of twenty years an enthusiastic lay preacher, and has, in his evangelistic tours been in every quarter of the world. Some five and twenty years ago he had a successful mission in Russia, preaching, of course English to the members of the cultured classes who are well acquainted with our tongue. Lord Radstock, who had a distinguished University career he is a Balliol man—is a very earnest and forcible speaker. He confines his work exclusively to the religious world. Although a Peer of the Realm, he is not a Lord of Parliament, and has accordingly no seat in the House of Lords. He is the holder of an Irish Peerage conferred on his grandfather a distinguished Admiral, 1800, for a naval victory off the coast of Lagos in 1797.

The opening of the Scala Theatre night recalls the story of the first performance at the old Prince of Wale's Theatre under the management of Lady Bancroft on April 15, 1865. Lady Bancroft produced H. J. Byron's burlesque "La Somnambula" and two other pieces. The house was crowded, and the success of the new management was as once established. After the performance was all over, several well-wishers went to offer Lady Bancroft their congratulations, and while this was going on the first night's receipts were handed to her. "I never before have held so much money in my hands all at once," she has related, "and what to do with it I did not know. Mr. Byron had just gone, and had forgotten to give me any directions about it. I dared not take the money home, for I felt sure that robbers would come in and steal it in the night. At length, a mutual friend, Mr. Albert Levy volunteered to take charge of it. I gratefully accepted the proposal and handed him the money, wrapped in a silk handerchief. The money was returned on Monday, and banked by Mr. Byron." Some days after the opening of the theatre an alarming piece of news was given to Lady Bancroft, which had been kept from her at the time and of which very few persons knew. Just before the first performance began a large bundle of shavings was found on fire underneath the pit. Happily, it was seen in time, and the fire extinguished, or, as Lady Bancroft remarks, "the consequences might have been terrible."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Chatton, 2,123 tons, Captain W Leisk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, 30th September with a cargo of coal.

THE Hansa Line steamer Wartenfels 2683 tons Captain W Rode sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE steamer Benglee 1932 tons, Captain H W Bee will sail to-day for London and Antwerp with a general cargo and Mr Khilies as a passengers.

THE steamer Kilbride 2385 tons, Captain Thos. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 31st October from Calcutta 29th October with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 940 tons, Captain M G Williams sailed on Tuesday for Karachi via Kathiawar ports with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Haidari, 1562 tons Captain A B Watson arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 20th October with a cargo of coal.

THE Wilson Line steamer Colenso, 2532 tons, Captain H Branton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull 29th September with a general cargo, and 7 horses and 23 dogs.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Australien 3,403 tons, Captain H Verron, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, 9th Oct. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain F Chappel will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and Mr B F Steatton, Mr J D Hadeo, Mr G M Yusuf and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Wardha, 2563 tons, Captain J Wilson arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 13th October via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt and Mrs Tipper and child, Capt Forbes, Messrs Craig, Munroe, Alten, Bowie, Forbes White, Sutherland, Col Turner, and 5 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

RIMS Dalhousie	Comdr Loche		B I Marine
H M S Hyacinth	Capt Hood		Royal Navy
Plassy	Dowell	S'pton	4-11 Transport

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Three Torpedo Boats	Royal Navy
H M S Perseus—Comdr Hill	Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 1.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Elen (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Landaura	2156				M M & Co
Africa	1393	Facquharton			M M & Co
Glenlie	2849	Morrie			W & G & Co
Kasara	505	Browning			M M & Co
Hoseinee	993	Royan			B & P S N Co
Ormidale	2305	Hamilton			W & A G & Co
Wildenfels	3659	Reising			Glade & Co
Pekin	2522	LeMare	Kobe		P & O Co
Nizam	2041	Corkhill			M & Co
Neptune	2137	Henderson			K N & Co
Tientsin	3590	Andrews	Shreaan	28-10	P & O Co
Waroonga	1604	Chappell			M M & Co
Secander	1073	Brebner			H S Sidick
Fazilka	2397	Altoh	Rangoon	9-11	M M & Co
Reia	326	Matheson			F F C & Co
Kola	497	Cutbush			M M & Co
Burrsfield	2615	Mackenzie			Bombay Co
Haidari	1562	Watson			B & P S N Co
Chatton	2127	Leisk			W & A G & Co
Wardha	2553	Wilson			M M & Co
Kilbride	2385	Smith			W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Reichslag	1319	Ihle			A Strander
C&B	General	1480	Pens	Zanzibar	6-11	E Strand & Co
D&E	Shah Allum	1928	Main	Main—R'goon	7-11	E Tajbhoy
F	Clan Alpine	2285	Green	Chittagong	7-11	F Muir & Co
G	Mozaffari	1387	Molony	Jeddah	6-11	B & P S N Co
H	Shah Ameer	1921	Borh	Jeddah		E Tajbhoy
K	Colenso	532	Branton	Hull via K'chi	8-11	F M & Co
L	Mohammadi	1232	Storey	Jeddah	10-11	Shpd & Co
M	Forest Brook	1729	Balks	Baltimore		B A Willis
N	Nidderd le	2771	Alexander	Antwerp	7-11	M M & Co
O	Ahmadi	1640	Crooke	Jeddah	6-11	B & P S N Co
P	Gordon Castle	2128	Burt	Philadelphia	7-11	R A Willis
	Nidderdale	2721	Alexander			

Offside L.

Ponant	552	Mohamed	Repairing		Shpd & Co
Mahavadi	517	Hoosein	M'giore	3-11	Shpd & Co

M W D D.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Benglee	1933	Bee	London	2-11 T M & Co
2	Circassia	4315	Haig	L'pool	2-11 W & A G & Co
3	Askehall	2762	Eell	Antwerp	4-11 J Macintosh
4	Persia	2330	Mitchell	L'pool	4-11 W & A G & Co
5	Peninsular	2920	Palmer	Aden	4-11 P & O Co
6	Nuddea	1941	Dewin	Calcutta	4-11 M M & Co
7	Imperatrix	3553	Ghezo	Trieste	1-11 A L S N Co
7	Australien	3453	Verron		M M & Co
9	Reichenfels	2631	Koneweg	K'chi	11-11 Glade & Co
10&11	War'fels	1882	Rode	K'chi	1-10 Glade & Co
12	Moldavia	1978	Gordon	London	11-11 P & O Co
16	Wharfedale	1881	Newton	A'werp	7-11 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
31	Kilbride s	Smith	Calcutta Oct 20
	B I M S Dalhousie	Loche	Aden Oct 23
	Lama s	Williams	Karachi &c
Nov. 1	Wardha s	Wilson	Calcutta Oct 13
	Chatton s	Leisk	Barry Sept 30
	Australien s	Verron	sydney Oct 9
	Haidari s	Watson	Calcutta Oct 20

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Imperatrix s	Ghezzo	Trieste
	Beme s	Guy	Rangoon
	City of Vienna s	Morrison	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Kola Chappel for Persian Gulf &c
" Benglee Bee for Antwerp &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday—

Steamer Colenso for Hull via Karachi
" Landaura for Calcutta &c

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

October 28—Steamers Vs Queda, Arratoon Apear, Springwell and Incharran.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct	Vessel	From
27	Breiz Izel	Bombay
27	Clan Macleod	Coast
28	Weissenfels	Bremen
29	Golconda	London
29	Clan Fraser	Liverpool

DAILY EXPORTS.—Nov. 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—52 bales wool Ebjee Sewjee; 30 bales goat hair R M Kooka; 57 bales wool Cassum Joosub; 28 bales wool W and A Graham and Co.

Circassia s—58 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 43 cwt kardiseed P Luckmidas and Co; 300 bales catton N Khairaz and Co.

FOR LONDON

Moldavia s—230 cwt bonemeal Croft Mody and Co.

Benglee s—2 cases aniline dye dry G Rudbacrishna.

FOR ANTWERP.

Benglee s—1607 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 1038 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros.

Wharfedale s—100 cwt gingellyseed J Fachiri 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1000 cwt gingellyseed J Fachiri.

Nidderdale s—165 bales cotton E Spinner and Co 63 bales cotton Valkart Brothers; 275 bales hemp P Bhimjee 2001 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 3000 cwt rapeseed and 200 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros; 840 cwt poppyseed 5021 cwt linseed 8800 cwt castorseed 7034 cwt rapeseed 1930 cwt teelseed and 1162 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; A Abdulcarim and Co; 100 bales hemp P Bhimji; 4002 cwt gingellyseed and 2000 cwt rapeseed N Khairaz and Co.

Askehall s—200 cwt mustardseed Volkart Bros; 200 cwt gum P Jethabhoy 100 cwt mustardseed Volkart Bros; 2001 cwt gingellyseed J Fachiri; 2000 cwt castorseed and 2001 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwt gingellyseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES

Circassia s—120 cwt senna-leaves M A Patheria 14000 cwt mowrasseed 4017 cwt linseed and 385 cwt poppyseed Ralli Bros.

Persia s—2100 cwts gingellyseed John Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

Colenso s—100 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 2nd Oct. 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 30th Sept. 1905 by Council Bills	£10,173,226
	By Gold	Nil
	Balance to be remitted from 1st Oct. 1905 to 31st March 1906	£ 6,327,774

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all chemists, Grocers, &c.

GOUT

Rheumatism, heumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.

Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its gripon the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

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PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,
which are represented as "Just as Good."
NONE are so GOOD as
LIPTON'S TEA

DELICIOUS HORLICK'S NU

PURELY PERSONAL.

A RECENT allusion (writes a correspondent) to Lord Roberts's misunderstanding about fees at the time of his investiture as Knight of the Garter may make some facts about this most select of Orders interesting. Though Lord Roberts' neglect as to fees doubtless arose through his thinking that in his case the cost of the compliment would be met from the public revenues, yet to a man of moderate means the cost of the Garter is by no means insignificant. As a matter of fact, the fees amount to something like £450, a good part of which sum is expended in the preparation of the collar, weighing twenty ounces of pure gold, of the banner of St. George's Chapel, Windsor and other direct outlays. The balance remaining is distributed by fixed scale to the officials and subordinates of the Heralds' College, and to some of the staff of St. George's Chapel, where, pending the payment of fees, the banner of the new Knight of the Garter remains undisplayed. The merely nominal scale of salaries and wages prevailing at the Heralds' College is of course, based upon the fee system, so that any non-payment is looked upon as a grievance there.

Sussex Volunteers are vastly entertained just now by a story of what happened in Arundel Park on the eve of the break up of the big Volunteer camp there. Over eight thousand men were in camp, including volunteers from the various battalions of the Kent and Sussex Regiments, and the Cinque Port Rifles. The Duke of Norfolk, the popular colonel of the 2nd Vol. Batt. Royal Sussex Regiment, was there with his men. The last night in camp is always a time of more or less jollification, and on this occasion there was no lack of fun. Officers, as well as men took a part. It was a bright moonlight night. At the dead and witching hour of midnight, laughter loud and long came from the officers' lines. Then was heard a prodigious clattering of metal. The officers were engaged in hauling each other round their lines in the metal camp baths. A little later a merry group of officers surrounded the regimental flagstaff of the Sussex Regiment. There was much laughter and challenges from one to another to climb the pole. Then, as the guards over and as the members of the camp declare, The turdy figure of the popular Duke, in full uniform, was seen slowly but steadily mounting the pole in the moonlight. Having reached the top of the flag-pole, the Duke slid easily down, amid the cheers of his brother officers, and the party laughingly returned to quarters and to bed.

The Rev. St. John Woollcombe, who has succeeded the Bishop of London—"longo intervallo"—as Head of the Oxford House, is a thoroughly typical twentieth-century Anglican person. Which is an expression that conveys within it much that is pleasant, something sometimes that is not. A clean-shaven, fresh-coloured young man, he is full of enthusiasm, full of what the old-fashioned evangelicals term love for souls, and also he is thoroughly up-to-date, in addition to being very churchy. And he is essentially a broad-minded man, or he would not be where he is. He delighted the great working-men's meeting at Weymouth last week with his admirable common-sense and plentiful fund of humour. Half wishing that he could compel people to attend church, he amused us all with a brief anecdote. "I was staying yesterday," he said, at a well-known public school and on Sunday morning a little boy came in and asked to be excused from church, as he was ill. He didn't look very bad, so the headmaster's sister took his temperature. Oh, she cried, you are all right; temperature's quite normal. What shall we do James? she continued turning to her brother; without raising his head from his paper the Headmaster replied: Castor-oil or church! The boy chose church.

The Bishop of London is perhaps one of the most popular prelates that the Anglican Church has ever known. At all, slight, keen-faced, clean-shaven man, with a ready smile ever playing round his mouth, and a singular power of magnetism about him, he never fails to elicit a shout of applause as soon as he appears upon a platform, whether his audience be composed of countesses or costermonger. For he possesses to the full that wonderful quality of sympathy which, more than anything else, unites together all classes of the body politic. The other night, in addressing a great meeting at the Church Congress, he displayed great commonsense, and a keen knowlege of human nature when he deprecated any condescension from the lofty towards the low. "For instance," said he, "a friend of mine once gave a dinner on his estate to some of his labourers, and thinking to please them, he himself sat down in a smock. It had the exactly contrary effect to what he had honestly expected. If you go amongst the poor or invite them to come to you depend upon it they will infinitely prefer that you should pay them the compliment of dressing in your best. Our grand West End ladies would give untold pleasure to hundreds of poor East End women by going amongst in their smartest hats and prettiest frocks. A very different person in this way, but one who does an almost equally good work, is Mr. Alderman Harry Phillips—the erstwhile dockers' leader. He is a very slight, delicate little man, a convinced High Churchman and an enthusiast in all questions dealing with the masses. No man is racier, more to the point, or more popular than he is upon a Church Congress platform.

Everyone knows the Rev. Wilson Carlile, the head of the Church Army, by now. He is getting very grey, but he is still slight and active, and brimming over with enthusiasm and the milk of human kindness. He absolutely thrilled the Congress with the fiery eloquence of his speeches, though he elicted delighted laughter from even the starchiest of them by the two following anecdotes. He one day saw a young man jumping in his church. Here, my friend, he cried, you mustn't do that here! The young man replied: But, oh, Mr. Carlile, I've just left my soul on the altar and I'm so happy I must dance. Very well, then, was the answer; dance then! Here is a story he told to H. M. the King. He once asked a grey-headed old criminal what had been the best day in his thieving career. Oh! replied the man, Coronation Day. I pinched thirty-two gold watches on that day! I couldn't help telling King Edward that any way he had benefited one of his subjects.

Another interesting figure, like the Peri at the gate of Peradise, hovering about the Congress, on the platform of which he was forbidden to deliver his much-talked-of address on spiritualism, was Archdeacon Colley, a venerable grey bearded man. Dr. Colley was once a chaplain in the Army; he was also a Naval chaplain, and now, having finally quitted his South African archdiaconate, is a Warwickshire rector. He was recently forbidden by Charles Gore, Bishop of Worcester, to take the chair for Mrs. Besant. But episcopal fulminations meant nothing to him, so he presided with all state and ceremony over the meeting of the the great Theosophist. He certainly related some extraordinary incidents during the delivery of his prohibited address at the Temperance Hall on Friday afternoon. Here is one of them: When he was chaplain of H. M. S. troopship "Malabar" the ship arrived one midnight at Portsmouth from the tropics. Before leaving the ship to go ashore he received a letter from a friend asking if an Irish woman had died at sea and had sent a certain message home through him which had been communicated to three men, not one of whom knew the Archdeacon was on board. As a matter of fact, though she was a Roman Catholic, he, the Protestant chaplain, had read extracts to her from her own prayer-book, and her last dying effort, as she winged her way to another world, was to express her thanks. It was this incident which was exactly related in the letter by a man who had been thousands of miles away at the time, and concerning an occurrence of which he had no knowledge whatever.

During the last few days, writes an Edinburgh correspondent, I have seen a good deal of Lord [illegible], concerning whom some interesting notes recently appeared in these columns. Despites his advanced age the distinguished judge remains wonderfully active and always has a hearty welcome for his friends. Silverknowe, where he lives, is about three miles out of Edinburgh, and the house, which stands in charming grounds sloping down to the sea, commands a beautiful view across the water to the Fife coast opposite. Believing strongly in the virtues of an open air regime, Lord Young stands a good deal of time in his garden. He is also fond of carriage exercise and whenever the weather permits it, drives for two hours every day. In the matter of literature Lord Young has never outgrown his early fondness for Scott and Dickens. He also delights in the classics, and is at present engaged in reading Horace again. A man of wide culture and a fascinating conversationalist he is able to draw upon a prodigious memory for an apparently inexhaustible fund of anecdote. As a reconteur indeed he has few equals, and Lord Young stories are eagerly retailed at every Edinburgh dinner-party by those who have been privileged to hear them at first hand.

STATE control assumes proportions vastly wider in France than in England. The question of placing all French cables now owned by private companies, under Government control, is being seriously considered. Recent occurrences in San Domingo and in Venezuela have given a new impetus to the proposal, which was first made in 1903, but was rejected by the Budget Committee of the Chamber. Another proposal will be laid before the Legislature on its reassembling. In its main outlines, the scheme is that the company's capital be reduced, that new stock be issued under state guarantee, and that after a certain period the Government shall become the owner of the lines.

Equally Good For Lungs and Stomach.

PROMOTES APPETITE.

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An eminent lung specialist stated in a lecture before the British Conference on Consumption that "nothing goes right while the stomach is wrong," and all authorities now agree that in the treatment of lung troubles and wasting diseases the most important object is to keep the digestive organs in a healthy condition so that the patient may properly assimilate nourishing food. That is just what Angier's Emulsion does. It promotes appetite, aids digestion, and improves nutrition. At the same time it soothes the mucous membrane of the lungs and air passages, relieving the cough and breathing, promoting expectoration and allaying inflammation. It is this combined effect upon the respiratory and digestive organs that makes Angier's Emulsion superior to any other remedy for the relief and cure of coughs, bronchitis, consumption and all lung affections and wasting diseases. As petroleum is not an animal oil, it is acceptable to all castes. Furthermore, in its preparation the Emulsion is untouched by hand.

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It is thoroughly pleasant to use, too, and leaves a clean refreshing taste in the mouth.

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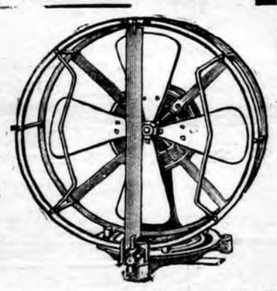

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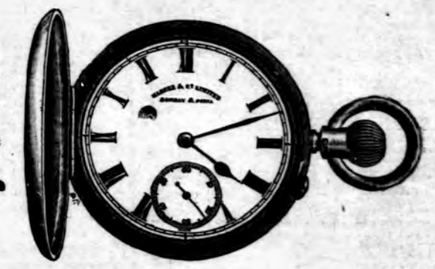

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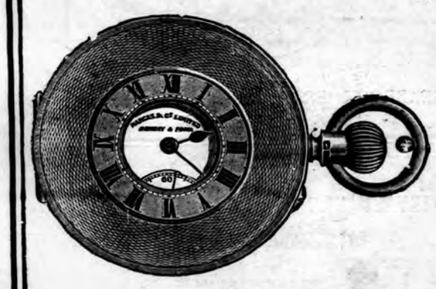

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